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The Bombay Chronicle

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17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from
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PRESENTED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VII. NO. 102. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th June ..	Merkara ..	8,235	
14th „ ..	Chanda ..	6,169	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th „ ..	Kashmir ..	8,871	
21st „ ..	Novasa ..	9,071	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th June ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
5th June ..	Dwarka	Karachi sails 1 p.m.
12th „ ..	Lvera	Karachi direct.
19th „ ..	Pundua ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kaifuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	4th June	15th June
Kifukan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	17th June	28th June
Kirin Maru	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	6th June	17th June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	12th June	24th „	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai ..	15th June	25th „	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	28th May	5th „	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

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Wjam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

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Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
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Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,00,550/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 70,04,448/12

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Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

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Amoy	Johore	Saigon
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Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay,

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Opp. Bank of Bombay

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
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THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	23,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 PACKAGES COLOURED GULABI ENGLISH-MADE GAGRAPATS AND PRINTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th June at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ruttonsy Kanji and Co. Agents of Messrs. Kanji Dharamsy and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal and Co.

200 Packages coloured Gulabi English-made Gagrapats and Prints 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On WENESDAY, the 4th June, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Dharamsy Morarji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gajanand Rameshwar (munim of Gulabray Kedarmal.)

5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES GINS AND 4 BALES HALF TO HALF CHECKS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. B. Mansing and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thucker Liladhar Gokuldas:—

1 bale Gins of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 1955½, 5½ lbs.
3 bales Gins of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 1950½, 5½ lbs.
1 bale Gins of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 7501, 5½ lbs.
1 bale Gins of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 99999, 5½ lbs.
1 bale Gins of the Crescent Mills No. 503, 5½ lbs.
1 bale Gins of the Crescent Mills No. 1740, 5½ lbs.
1 bale Gins of the Crescent Mills No. 2737, 5½ lbs.
1 bale Gins of the Crescent Mills No. 1952½, 5½ lbs.
1 bale Gins of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1304, 5½ lbs.
1 bale Gins of Bombay Cotton Mills No. 501, 5 lbs.
1 bale Half to half Checks of the Crescent Mills No. 7.
1 bale Half to half Checks of the Crescent Mills No. 8.
1 bale Half to half Checks of the Fazalbhoy Mills No. 5.
1 bale Half to half Checks of the Fazalbhoy Mills No. 6.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On FRIDAY, the 6th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Manilal Amthalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Dosabhoy:—

12 cases each 105 ibs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 42.
10 cases each 92 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 43.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 45.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth M. C. Mody.

50 bales Japanese sheetings No. C Dragoon.
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. nine Dragoon.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 8TH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, AT 2.30 P.M., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 8th day of June, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.) at Parel Sopari Bag Road in the compound of Jacob Sassoon Mills, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved housenold furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs meatsafes handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables upholstered drawing room suite Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving rich carpets, handsome cabinets corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands teapoys carved writing table collard and collard's sweet toned cottage piano silver snow case, large marble clock, iron bedsteads almyrahs clothes and gown presses Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table marble top dressing and wash-hand tables cheest of drawers revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of E. Rows, Esq. of the Jacob Sassoon Mills and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE on TUESDAY, 10th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at "Wellesley House," Cooperage, near the Bandstand, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, rich glasswere, porcelainware and platedwar, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving, rich carpets, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, Soundy's sweet-toned cottage piano, silver show case, baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs cooking utensils, etc.

The property of A. Menesse, Esq., of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 BALES OF KHANGAM NEEMUCH AND FINE BARANPUR COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown No. 5 of Messrs. T. Nisimitsu and Co. Ltd., at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following salvage cotton damaged by water:—

About 900 bales of Khangam, Neemuch and Fine Baranpur Cotton slightly damaged by water.

N. B.:—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Auction sale of valuable handsome household teak and blackwood furniture old Indian hand carved rich furniture, chandelliers, glassware, chinaware, platedware, etc., of Bomonji Sorabji Jamshedji Batliwala, Esq., and others.

On SUNDAY, the 8th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow situate opposite the bungalow of Byramji Jijibhoy Esq., at Tardeo, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back side-board, clothes baskets, palm-stands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hatstands towel-horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, wash-hand tables, handsome perambulator, old and rich Indian hand carved furniture, chandelliers, glass door book case, pier tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1919.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
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AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
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BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hanjudin Gulam Hossein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DAHANU.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELOLI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd. Book Depot Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vaidi.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Inlvi.
HYDERABAD (Sind).—Jethmal Thakursingh.
HYDERABAD (Dn.)—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Bros.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MIRAJ.—Ganesh N. Muzumdar.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Rasul & Co.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patik Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers by a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Values in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DIGHE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of HISTORY Baroda College. Apply sharp with full particulars stating the salary to A. M. MASANI, Principal. 2488

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced ASSISTANT in the Gun Department, one having knowledge of Arms and Ammunition preferred. Salary Rs. 50 to commence. ARMY & NAVY STORES. 2496

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLAND-RETURNED, smart young Gentleman of liberal education is willing to accompany well-to-do Indian Gentleman to England as Private Secretary or Companion. Is also ready to go there as Companion-Tutor to boys of high-class family. Write to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2487

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Knowles valuable furniture by Robert, McKenzie, Garden, etc., at Ansty Road, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. 2499

D. GESTETNER'S DUPLICATOR is the modern machine for the modern office. From 100 copies and above from one stencilled original. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 1

DRAUGHTSMEN, who desire permanent prints of all their work should use FERRO-PRUSSIATE or FERRO-GALLIC PAPERS and LINEN. To be had from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 1

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE Offices of Messrs. S. INOUYE & Co. have been REMOVED from 6.8 Medows Street Fort, to No. 9, BANK STREET, Fort, from 1st of June, 1919.
Per Pro: S. Inouye & Co.,
C. J. DESAI,
2467 Manager.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned hereby warn the public and person concerned that the following articles stolen from my office Cash Box:—
(1) 13 Tata Industrial Bank share allotment letters No. 7343.
(2) Saving book of Eastern Bank.
(3) My insurance policy insured by Messrs. Phinix & Co.
(4) Fire policy of my residence of Moti Building insured by Messrs. Atlas Insurance Co.
(5) Pass book of Alliance Bank and etc.
If anybody will do business or will enter into any contract with the said articles that will be on their account and risk.
V. PRANJIVANDAS.
2465

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE Messrs. HUSEINBHOY SONS & Co., are appointed AGENTS of The British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited, for the Fire Department and are prepared to accept Business at Tariffs Rates.
Claims will be settled promptly. 2492

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the period 1st January 1918 to 31st March 1919
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd June to THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1919. 2485

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June 1919, at 4-15 p.m (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for 15 months ending 31st March 1919.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 12th June, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
MATHRADAS AJAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1919. 2494

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHAM MAHAMAD has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. DEVKARAN MULJI, MOTICHAND GIRDHARLAL KAPADIA, MOTILAL MULJI, GOVINDJI KHUSHAL and FAKIRCHAND NAGINCHAND KAPURCHAND. All persons having claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Free-hold land or ground, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements and a dwelling house or Chawl, standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 3382 (1) and Street No. 2, situate lying and being on the Northern side of Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji and Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on or towards the West by a three feet passage and beyond that partly by vacant land and partly by the property of N. J. Sanjana, on or towards the North by the Trust property and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road and which said piece of lands forms part of Collector's Old Nos. 300-2990 and 300, New Nos. A/2039 A/2033 and III A/2038, Old Survey Nos. 53-53 and 53 and New Survey Nos. 5/7057, 6/7056, 5a/7056 and 4/7057.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1919.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2490.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASHINATH GOPAL BHOSLE, of Bombay, Merchant, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

And BHAGIRATHIBAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, the widow of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,

The 28th day of April, 1919.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
2478. Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI AYUB HAJI BEG MOHAMAD has contracted to sell to our client Mr. RUSSEL JIWA, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien lease, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling chawls standing thereon situate at Haines Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3422 and assessed by the Assessor of Municiapl Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 48 (19), 48 (20) and Street Nos. 48 R and 48 S and containing by admeasurement 173 Kathis equivalent to 785 (seven hundred and eighty-five) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a foot-path and beyond that by the said Haines Road, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of Esmail Haji Dawood Ghasletwalla and on the south by a public passage.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1919.
SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2501

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR DORABJI COOPER, of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Trimbuk Parashram Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 841 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4092, New No. 11196, Old Survey No. 4607, and New Survey No. 5138 and bounded on the East by Durgadevi Road on the West by the property formerly belonging to Coombhar Mohan Wandada and now to Devbai, on the North by the said Trimbuk Parashram Street and on the South by second Pathan Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 7887 and Street Nos. 85 to 117.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2489

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION

RECENT OPINIONS.

"I have examined Mr. J. A. Ferandes (Veterans' Lines, Pallararam) and I find his lungs very much better."

SHOLAPUR—"I am glad that he has completely recovered."

BOMBAY—"Although your medicine has been taken for last 16 days only, there is vast change for better in the patient."

Mr. F. A. WEBB, Guntakal:—"My health is a great deal improved."

Miss K. HEUMAN, Trichinopoly:—"His improvement is astonishing. He is quite changed."

LONAVLA—"A noticeable improvement."

My treatment is now used in a Government Institution for 6 patients.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS, M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
Saharanpur, U.P.

THE BHARAT LUXMI PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Established 1910. CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 4,00,000, (FOUR LAKHS).

Affairs of the company investigated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, and certified that "IT IS CARRYING ON BUSINESS HONESTLY."

Premium Re. 1 to Rs. 4 monthly, both in Life and Marriage Branches. WANTED RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.
For Particulars apply to
MANAGING AGENTS.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-1, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
In the Leading London Musical Successes
To-Night at 9-30 p.m. "THE CINEMA STAR"
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
BY THE UNIVERSAL REQUEST
Daily at 6-30 "THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval man and his modern mate midst Jungle Wilds and Palaces.

EMPIRE Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
FRANK KEENAN America's Greatest Character Actor
IN AN EXTRA SELECTED STAR PHOTOPLAY
"THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"
A DAMNING WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ENMESHES JOHN LYNCH—WOVEN BY HIS EVIL AND UNSCRUPULOUS "DOUBLE." DOOMED BY THE VIGILANTES TO A DISHONORABLE DEATH HE IS SAVED BY HIS ENEMY'S POOR DISCARDED PLAYTHING, WHOM HE HAD BEFRIENDED.
MR. KEENAN plays in this drama a dual role similar to those made famous by the late Sir Henry Irving—two distinct and separate characters, as far apart as the Poles, one man square and honest and upright, the other an arch-thief and road agent—their paths cross in this golden pine rimmed melting-pot of the west.

TO-DAY'S MOST AUSPICIOUS DAY!
H. M. THE KING'S BIRTHDAY!
A Special Holiday Drama
is being screened to-day for this glorious occasion.
"THE CARNIVAL"
(5000 feet)
is a beautiful, georgeous Photo-play, full of vigour and pathos, touching incidents and Romance.
Hundreds of beautiful children and babies with rosy cheeks, dressed in gorgeous courtly costumes, add a touch of charm to this entertaining Drama.
Please note—an unique spectacle of an interesting
PROCESSION WITH T. M. THE KING & QUEEN
will be screened specially for to-day.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road),
A Special Prize Matinee Show to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

RUTH ROLAND
THE BEAUTIFUL DAREDEVIL HEROINE
Will perform to-night
TWO DEATH-DEFYING DARING FEATS
In two further thrilling episodes
"A LEAP THROUGH SPACE"
and
"THE SUN MESSAGE"
of the great Pathe Serial
"HANDS UP"
NOW NEARING ITS TREMENDOUS CLIMAX.
A Story continuing at cyclonic speed! Teeming with exciting and amazing scenes! Thrilling to the marrow!
SEE MISS ROLAND IN MARVELLOUS FEATS!
SEE THE TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN COW BOYS AND INCAS!
Also Chimpanzie and Green Monkey of French E. Africa, Col. (Instructive); The Man at the Helm (War Topical); Gazette (Topical) and, "Check your Baggage". (Comic).
Every day: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
IMPERIAL

ETHEL CLAYTON
IN
SOULS ADRIFT
A "World" feature in five Soul-stirring reels.—Love, hate and the desire for revenge on a desert island! A proud, wealthy Society debutante, and a handsome, but impecunious engineer of a yacht, in a fascinating situation! A real romantic offering
together with the latest
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
and a nester Comedy.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaon.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

"DID YOU EVER HAVE A GOOD TIME?"
If you wish for a really good time, don't fail to see
MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN
this Week at the
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
IN THE SPLENDID
"JEWEL" PRODUCTION
Price of a Good Time.
A story of life, laughter, pleasure and delight.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
THIS EVENING AT 5-15
Special Prize Show on account of Public Holiday.

Rs. 4
Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family should have a Set
Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

MARK WELL
that opportunities never come too often. Hence whenever one presents itself, it should be caught by the forelock, or it will turn away and you shall have to console yourself with the bald head. You have been seeing our big and small Ads. in the "Chronicle" since a very long time but have you ever cared to ponder over their contents.
"E" and "A"
the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.
NATURAL CURES.
Both dispense with medicines, druggings, cuttings and probings. "E" priced at Rs. 15 only is a sure cure for functional weakness, exhaustion and loss of Manhood, while the "A" priced at Rs. 25.8 only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. P and P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in Gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. A postcard to RAI B. S. BHANDARI, M.A., BATALA, (Punjab), will bring you at once, gratis and for nothing the necessary relative.
FREE BOOKLET.

COAL! COAL!
LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 883, CALCUTTA.

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In this land of the Vedas, who should not know what the Vedas and Commentaries upon them say on the Problems of Life and Death?
A nicely bound Volume of about 500 pages, printed on high class glazed paper, will give you all you need know on these subjects. Pandit Bihari Lal, B. A. Shastri's Vedas and their Angas and Upangas established on valid principles and Vedic interpretations, examines Mahidhar's and Sayanas commentaries and explains Vedic teaching on Karma Kand, Upasna Kand, and Gyan Kand. It also gives a clear account of the teachings of the Brahmanas and Upnishads. It is an invaluable guide on Vedic Philosophy.
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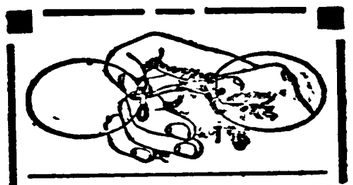
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Combines all the advantages of actual Rimless Glasses with the addition of extra strength and protection from breakage.
The lenses are held in position by slender, almost invisible metal bands, sunk in the edges of the lenses.
They possess all the elegance of Rimless without their fragile character
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
CAIRO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA & RANGOON.
Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.

SOUNDY & Co.,
187, HORNBY ROAD.
just received a large supply of goods,
DRUM HEADS AND REEDS
FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS
Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.
Planet's 11th
Violin Strings and Orchestral Journal &c., &c.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 29th:

	Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot	21.04
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	31.30
Oct.	30 30
Jan.	29.70
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	31.35
Oct.	29.53

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 27th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months	Previous.
May	19.99
June	19.67
July	19.34
Aug.	18.87
Sept.	18.50
Oct.	18.17
Nov.	18.00
Dec.	17.82
Jan.	17.60
Feb.	17.44
Mar.	17.28
April	17.16

Opener 29th not received.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

Liverpool, May 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months:	Previous.
May	20.32
June:	20.27
July:	19.80
Aug.	19.18
Sept:	18.89
Oct.	18.51
Nov.	18.29
Dec.	18.13
Jan.	17.92
Feb.	17.77
Mar.	17.62
April	17.46

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 29th:

New Contracts:

Months	Previous.
May:	20.32
June:	20 27
July:	19.80
Aug.	19.18
Sept:	18.89
Oct.	18.51
Nov:	18.29
Dec:	18.13
Jan.	17.92
Feb.	17.77
Mar.	17.62
April	17.46

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 29th

New Contracts:

Months	Previous.
May	26.59

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 29th:

M G. Bengal Good	13.65
" " Fully Good	14.15
" " Fine	14.40
No. 1 Oomra Good	15.75
" Fully Good	16.25
" " Fine	16 50
Broach Good	16.75
" Fully Good	17.00
" Fine	17.25

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 29th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	26 100.000 Inc.	600 000
Public Deposits	21.000 000 Dec.	5,100.000
Other do.	12 ,600 000 Inc.	11.300 000
Govt. Securities	52 500,000 Inc.	6 200 000
Other do.	30 500 000 Inc.	100 000
Notes and Gold	27,400,000	No change.

The BANK RESERVE is 19% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 28th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain	20.000
" " to Continent	12 000
Future at New York July	31 75
" " Oct.	30.75
" " Jan.	30 12
Spot Cotton at New York	33.30
" Orleans	32.38
Futures at New Orleans July	31.77
Oct.	30 00
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19¼
Demand Bills	4.63.75
Silver Commercials Bars	108½

New York, May 29th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16.000
" Export to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	31 66
" " Oct.	30 02
" " Jan.	30 42
Spot Cotton at New York	33.15
" Orleans	32 38
Futures at New Orleans July	31 72
" Oct.	30.14
Fair Rio Coffee (No, 7 quality	19¼
Demand Bills	4.63.50
Silver Commercial Bars	108½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 29th:

Rentes 3 %	62
Bar Silver Spot	52 1/2
3 months Iesace	52 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	56
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	29 92

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 105

WAR LOANS.

London, Mau 29th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 29th:

WHEAT.

Rozar 5 Santa Fe—62½ lbs Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Sellers	860
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusrat, 416 lb. ex-ship May-July Sellers	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	820
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-July Sellers	870
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship May-June Sellers	950
Tone of Linseed:—Firm—Dearer Buyers	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-July Sellers	805
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Sept Paid	570
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers	880

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£82
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metals	103½
Hard Spelter	25½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept Sellers	32
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Value	35

Tone:—Very firm—No business.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Paid Sellers	1/10½

Tone:—Easier:

LONDON, May 29.

SKINS.

Goat skins sale closed to-day with a firm demand.

GOAT SKINS

Madras Prime 72 pence.
Madras Medium 48 pence.
Madras Ordinary 12d. to 18d. advance.
Goat skins sold 710.000.
Sheep skins sale opened to-day. Sheep skins medium quality:—Barely steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

June 2.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 562 for Fully Good Broach July-August and fluctuated between Rs. 559 and Rs. 562. Later on the price declined to Rs. 555, advanced to Rs. 558½, and after minor fluctuations improved to Rs. 559½ at which rate the bazaar closed. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 561, advanced to Rs. 564, and after further fluctuations the closing quotations were as under.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready cotton by shippers and mills.

The market will be closed to-morrow for the King-Emperor Birthday.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs
Fully Good Broach July-August	575
Fully Good Be gal July	450
Fine Oomras July	508
Good Southerns May-June	552
Good Southerns July-August	552

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 2ND JUNE 1919.

	Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach July Augt	563
" " " Bengal July	438
Fine M G Oomras July	498
Good " Southerns May-June	546
" " " July-August.	540

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	445	433	420	405	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab.	440	428	415	400	"
M.G. Oomras No. 8	500	490	472	..	
Cent al Provinces.	520	505	490	..	
M.G. Broach	565	560	555	545	"
M.G. Southerns	..		546	533	"
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	553	548	540	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st May 1919.

Cotton	9.151 bales;
Wheat	6,475 Cwts;
Linseed	14.922 "
Rape, etc.	1,594 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	335 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	289 "
Rice	179.588 "
Myrabollams	2.369 "
Cottonseed	13.701 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3.687 "
Jewar	2.076 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 2nd 6-0; p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	74 0 0	.. ..
" Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	.. ..
" Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	18 0 0	.. ..
" Cawnpore	18 0 0	.. ..
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 4 0	.. ..
Linseed Brown Bold	20 12 0	21 8 0
" Thin	20 4 0	21 0 0
Teaseed White 35-15	112 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75-25	108 0 0	.. ..
" Black	106 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50-50	90 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	.. ..
Groundnuts	163 0 0	.. ..
Garley	8 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	44 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	82 0 0	.. ..

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 2nd,

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 8
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 8
Ogrimbhai No. 12½	0 15 10
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 2nd,

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	260½
Hongkong "	214
Shanghai "	313½
Japan "	128½
Singapore "	142

Market Quiet,

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 240.
Credit 3 Msd/a 266.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 130.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 125.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 214.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 316.
D D. on Singapore Rs. 142.
D. D. on New York Rs. 260-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan 1927-1947 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank Rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market was closed to-day owing to settlement.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 31st May, 1919:

LIABILITIES:

	Rs:	Rs:
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,19,93,000	
" Deposits at Branches	88 42,261	
		3,08,35,510
Other Deposits		16,22,41,898
Post Bills		6,374
Sundries		38,57,813
Rs:		21,74,41,625

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	1,89,29,629
Other authorised Securities	16,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,82 34,155
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,09,42,960
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,37,94,049
Dead Stock	13,43 043
Stamps	13,569
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	4,23,655
Sundries	6,91,440
Cash	6,11,86,916
Rs:	21,74,41,625

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated 1st May 1919 state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £284,204,350, an increase of £555,025, as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of $105,000 has been reported as having been engaged in New York for shipment to South America.

The West African gold output for March 1919 amounted to £112,543, as compared with £112,605 for March 1918 and £112,616 for February 1919.

The Board of Trade Journal dated April 3rd last announced that a general licence to import gold had been issued since the publication of the preceding week's supplement.

SILVER.

Fluctuations in the price have been wider this week owing to the vacillation of the U.S. exchange.

The Shanghai exchange has risen to 4s/11½d the tael.

The "Capital" of Calcutta stated under date of March th last as follows.—"Out of the 200,000,000 inces of the Pittman Act silver to be sold by the United States to the Government o India. 123,400,000 ounces have been actually ceived in this country, while a further 46,400,000 ounces are in transit—that is to say, have passed out of control of the United States Government, and are now somewhere between Washington and India. The balance, viz., 30,200,000 ounces, has yet to be delivered."

The Canadian production of silver in 1918 is estimated at 21,284,607 fine ounces, valued at $20,597,540, as against 22,221,274 fine ounces valued at $18,091,895 in 1917.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation April 7 15,346; April 15 15,409; April 22 15,352.

Silver coin and bullion in India April 7 3,235; April 15 3,511; April 22 3,453.

Silver coin and bullion out of India April 7 504; April 15 285; April 22 285.

Gold coin and bullion in India April 7 1,437; April 15 1,443; April 22 1,444.

Gold coin and bullion out of India April 7 312; April 15 312; April 22 312.

Securities (Indian Government) April 7 1,608; April 15 1,608; April 22 1,608.

Securities (British Government) April 7 8,250; April 15 8,250; April 22 8,250.

The value of coins minted during the week ending 15th instant, amounted to 96 lakhs, and during that ending 22nd instant amounted 53 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 26th instant consisted of about 31,400,000 ounces in sycee and 18,900,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,200,000 ounces in sycee and 18,400,000 dollars on the 12th instant.

Statistics for the month of April are appended:—

Highest price for cash 49.9/16d.
Lowest price for cash 48.9/16d.
Average price for cash 48.885d.
Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.
April 25 48 13/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 26 48 3/4d cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 28 48 5/8d cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 29 48 11/16d cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 30 48 7/8d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
May 1 48 13/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 48.760 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

WAR'S EFFECT ON CRIME.

The war, in the opinion of Sir Nevil Macready, Chief Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, is responsible for increasing the amount of crime in England and for changing the type of criminal. To a "Daily News" interviewer Sir Nevil said there was a big rise in the number of robberies, and the robber of to-day, grown callous after four years' experience of killing, was indifferent alike to the taking of life and to his own personal safety.

"In pre-war days if a burglar was met on the stairs by a householder in his pyjamas his first thought was to escape, but to-day the thief would probably resort to violence, and, if necessary, to murder."

Sir Nevil also thought that another result of the war would be an increase in the number of women murders. Before the war, when a man quarrelled with his wife—or the woman he lived with—he would "just clip her under the ear," and all would be right against next day. "But now he would hit her over the head with an iron bar or anything handy, and there would be no next day for her."

The O. S. K. steamer Kasado-maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 31st May.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 99-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 3·5308 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 98 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·0816 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 97 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·1237 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·7120 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of.....1919.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.

S S Havildar—Hartoch—Bassein, May 22.

S S Brig Wanetta—Murphy—Fremantle, March 31.

S S Rance—Hinton—Bassein, May 22.

June 2.

S S Schooner Supramaniapuravy—Palmer, Port Luig, February 11.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.

S S Dwarka—Davidson—Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its port-clearance yesterday:—

S S Bakara—Beighton—Hull and London.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer British Emperor, for Mahomerah.

S S Havildar:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain L. Hartoch, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S S Ranee.—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain J. C. Hinton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S S Brig Wanetta:—The W. & A. Graham & Co.'s steamer Brig Wanetta, 121 tons, Captain M. W. Murphy, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Fremantle, with a cargo of sandalwood, which port she had left on March 31.

S S Schooner:—Supramaniapurany:—The E. H. Haroon Schooner Supramaniapuravy, 99 tons, captain J. W. Palmer, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Port Luis, with a cargo of suagr, which port she had left on February 11.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bakara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bakara, 3,699 tons, Captain J. Beighton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull and London, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 2nd June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Zavani	P Gulf	N F	P G S N Co
B Murlab	N F	N F	M M & Co
G Martinique	N F	N F	G Arbuthnot & Co
H Linga	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Iran	N F	N F	P G S N Co
Offaldia			
K Shustar	Jeddah	2-6-19	P G S N Co
L & M			
Nurani	Bassein	N F	T M & Co
M Revashoe	N F	N F	M M & Co
O H Jaz	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Maharatta	Rangoon	2-6-19	M M & Co
Q Pundua	Durban	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sarasvati	N F	N F	R I M
Satranji	N F	N F	R I M
Courland	N F	N F	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Koweit	N F	N F	T M & Co
6 Dalemoor	Marseilles	N F	Rallt Bros.
7 Vesley	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 & 13 Ranee	N F	6-6-19	T M & Co
14 Vergmere	N F	N F	Dadamia Khant Vani
16 War Mansion	N F	N F	D R I M

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Early Visit to our Show Room is solicited.
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ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Vasna	Busrah	5-6-19	M M & Co
4 Buroda	Busrah	4-6 19	M M & Co
5 Hwa Hsin	Hongkong	N F	P & O S N Co
7 Mekara	London	7-6-19	M M & Co
10 Sefala	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 Dunera	Shanghai	7-6-19	M M & Co
13 Volumnia	Java	6 6- 9	D R I M
14 Jeddah	Busrah	4-6-19	T M & Co
15 Dara	N F	N F	D R I M

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Chakdina	Basrah	5-6-19	M M & Co
Jetty End			
10 Egra	Busrah	7-6-19	M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 2.

S S Dalmoor for Marseilles:—60.000 cwts. linseed, 11,200 cwts rape seed, 14,000 cwts teel seed, 16,000 cwts. ground nuts, 10.000 cwts. mowra seed, 2,243 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

S S Dunero for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisa; 13 bundles fox skins, Hajee Karimbaksh and Sons, 1 bundle carpets, M A M Sidik

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—26 cwts fish-maws, 16 cwts sharkfins, Haidar and Sultan.

S S Swek Hain for Hongkong:—8 tins perjoovary, F K N Miani.

IMPORTS.

June 2.

S S Wartulip from, Rangoon, Agents M M & Co:—95,311 bags rice; 1,999 bags white beans; 7,500 bags millet; 100 bundles tobacco.

S S Dwarka from Busrah via Karachi, Agents M M & Co.:—626 bags jawaree; 6 cases mastu; 81 bags maah; 192 bundles hoops; 2 bags wheat; 2 balts carpet; 3 Nos. empty gas cylinder; 117 bags almond kernals; 2 cases attari; 10 bundles akins; 155 bundles dry fish.

CASTE AND REFORM.

SIR A. CARDEW'S FALLACIES.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar writes in the "Indian Social Reformer":—

Sir Alexander Cardew's note on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, attached to the papers of the Government of Madras, which are among the appendices to the Government of India's Despatch on the reports of the Southborough Committees, challenges attention because of his appeal to Indian philosophy and religion in support of his view that India is not fit for even a gradual advance towards a democratic form of government. He accepts the policy embodied in the declaration of the 20th of August, 1917. He sees no reason why all should not "desire to see India gradually advance towards democracy." But he thinks that the stable foundations for such advance to be either real or beneficent do not exist at present in India.

His grounds in support of that view may be shortly stated here. He thinks that the democratic idea, which regards the individual man, irrespective of his birth or status, as of equal worth with other men entitling him to full opportunity to allow him to obtain his full development in life, is opposed to the Indian philosophy of life, because that philosophy does not accept that idea but determines irrevocably a man's *status* and consequently his value in life by his birth and caste.

Assuming for the moment that Sir Alexander's statement of that philosophy is, whether absolutely or substantially, correct, his conclusion would be correct too as inevitably following from his premises, only if we accepted democracy to mean an end in itself, not a means. Sir Alexander himself regards it as a means to an end, because, in setting out to show that stable conditions for even a gradual advance towards democracy are at present absent in India, he is careful to point out that the advance should be "real or beneficent." That can only mean that it must be real or beneficent as leading by the sure and gradual steps of democratic forms to a beneficent end. If then gradual advance towards democracy is a means to a beneficent end, what is that end? Sir Alexander is right in regarding that end as consisting in the maximum development of each individual in life. That maximum development means his attainment to the life of a moral being, moral, not in the popular sense of being virtuous, but as a citizen seeking and finding his good in the common good and working for it in that social and civic spirit. The function of government is to enable the individual to attain such development. Therefore the question is—what is the form of government which alone so enables the individual? Not the paternal system because it forces morality—even where morality and not self-interest is its motive force—on the individual instead of enabling him to attain by his own activity this maximum moral development. Forced morality is no morality because it is morality born of the bondage of fear. It is slavery. Moral development means the disinterested performance by an individual of self-imposed duties. That end is not secured but is retarded where the government under which the individual lives being paternal treats him as a subject, not as a citizen, and strives to make him loyal, not an intelligent patriot. This inherent sin of all forms of Government which are not democratic has been dwelt upon by all the best writers on the subject but by none perhaps so wisely as by T. H. Green in his lectures on political obligation, where, after pointing out that "the real function of Government being to maintain conditions of life in which morality shall be possible and morality consisting in the disinterested performance of self-imposed duties, 'paternal government' does its best to make it impossible by narrowing the room for the self-imposition of duties and for the play of disinterested motives," he says:—

"If the law which regulates private relations and its administration are so equally applied to all, that all who are capable of a common interest are prompted by that interest to conform to the law, the result is still only the loyal subject as distinct from the intelligent patriot, i.e. as distinct from the man who so appreciates the good which in common with others he derives from the state—from the nation organised in the form of a self-governing community to which he belongs—as to have a passion for serving it, whether in the way of defending it from external attack or developing it from within. The citizens of the Roman Empire were loyal subjects; the admirable maintenance of private rights made them that; but they were not intelligent patriots, and chiefly because they were not, the Empire fell. That active interest in the service of the state, which makes patriotism in the better sense, can hardly arise while the individual's relation to the state is that of a passive recipient of protection in the exercise of his rights of person and property. While this is the case, he will give no thanks for the protection which he will come to take as a matter of course, and will only be conscious of it when it descends upon him with some unusual demand for service or payment, and then he will be conscious of it in the way of resentment. If he is to have a higher feeling of political duty, he must take part in the work of the state."

If democracy means the active participation of the citizen in the state for the maximum development of his moral being and for the durability of the state and as such is the only proper and effectual means to that benefcent end, the fundamental principle of it must in application hold good in the case of all human beings, even of those whose view of the philosophy of life does not accept that principle. A people's view of the philosophy of life arises out of their religion; and religion, in spite of diverse creeds, is based on the idea that it is and must be one for the whole human race, and not choice portions of it. Christianity as other creeds proceeds on that basis of human life. Would Sir Alexander Cardew contend that Christianity should not be preached and adopted in India because Indian religions are hostile to it? The same argument should hold good in politics. Democracy in its genuine aspects is a religious principle and applies to the whole human race. Hence Mr. Balfour has said that "democracies have proved themselves capable of uniting over difficulties for the common good." A wrong theory of life is not corrected by the mere enunciation of the right theory of life but by practice. Theory and practice act and react on each other and lead to new thories and new practice. Theories, whether in religion, philosophy or politics, are ideas; and the abstract ideas of man are born of and after action and experience—what is called the evolutionary process of life. Man begins with a theory of life suggested by his environment and drops it when practice shows the theory to be unsound. The laws and institutions of government as the organisation of life, are as much his educators for his attainment to the sounder theories of the philosophy of life, as religion and social conventions and customs. Nay, they can be and often are better educators. Because whereas men's religions and social customs differ, their political destiny under one and the same Government for all brings them into a whole, and that unity, by enabling them to work together for the same political end, enlarges their vision of life and draws them out of the narrowness of creed, caste, and race. That is the modern political faith. Where the religion or philosophy of a people has inured them to the idea that an individual's value in life is irrevocably determined for him by his birth, and that value is not equal in the case of all men, the surest way of removing the man from the influence of that idea is not only to present to his mind the better idea as a theory but to put him in the situation to practice it instead of merely telling him that his idea is opposed to the latter and that until he gives it up he is not fit for it. That forms the *raison d'etre* of the British Government in India,—that alone justifies it and gives it the human and divine claim to rule in India. If that *motif* be weak, the government becomes a rule by conquest, and the rulers, instead of removing the pernicious influence of the Indian view of the philosophy of life as to the value of the individual, serve but to abet it in reality, by creating a new caste of the ruling race and strengthening that Indian view, while condemning that view as narrow, selfish, and therefore anti-democratic. Such condemnation need not necessarily be insincere. There are Indians as there are Englishmen who sincerely believe that Indian religious faiths, social customs, and philosophy are unsuited to democratic forms of government. It is unfair to say that all of them are influenced by the indirect motive of sycophancy if they are Indians, and race bias, if they are Englishmen. The fact is that in holding that view they do not take care either to enquire into or bear in mind the true meaning and purpose of democracy and the introduction of its forms by gradual stages. They commit the ordinary politician's error of ignoring the fact that democracy is a means to an end, is the only means for the self-realisation of individuals and through them of the society and the state composed of them. And that error colours the whole of Sir Alexander Cardew's Note.

I have so far dealt with that Note on the assumption that his view of the Indian philosophy of life as being anti-democratic is correct. The correctness of that view must be examined on its own merits if we are to meet his statement against India's fitness for a gradual advance towards democracy. I reserve that examination for the next number of this paper.

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or you can have your money back for the asking. If you suffer from gastritis, indigestion, dyspepsia—if food lies like lead in your stomach and you cannot sleep at night because of the awful distress—go at once to any chemist and get a package of Bisurated Magnesia. Take half a teaspoonful in a little water after each meal or whenver pain is felt, and you will soon be telling your friends how you got rid of stomach trouble. Be sure to ask for Bisurated Magnesia, every genuine package of which contains a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back. A

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MR. LANSBURY'S IDEAL NEWSPAPER

Speaking at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, on the "Christian Witness in the Press," Mr. George Lansbury said the Christian witness in the world was conspicuous by its absence, and in no way more so than in the Press. Running a newspaper was exactly the same as running an ordinary business, and there was not much Christian witness on the Stock Exchange or in any ordinary business. It was impossible to serve God and the devil at the same time—the devil meaning the competitive, soul-destroying system which made men and women sell their brains for bread. "If I were a millionaire," said Mr. Lansbury, "I would found a newspaper without advertisements, and without racing tips, and I would run it with a minimum of murders and divorce cases and the very best propaganda articles I could get, and I would have both sides stated fairly. I would try, through the medium of the newspaper, to get people to make up their own minds rather than have their minds made up for them. Social conditions are as they are because people won't take the trouble to think."

A PITIFUL EXPOSURE.

PRETENSIONS TO LEADERSHIP.

Our contemporary, the *Mussalman* of Calcutta has rendered a public service by showing up Nawab Nawabali Choudhary in his true colours and exposing his pretensions to leadership, says "Searchlight," all the more so in view of the approving reference to him by Sir William Vincent in his minute of dissent to the Government of India's Despatch on the Franchise Committee's report. Sir Dinshaw Petit said at the Lucknow Congress: "I know there are people in the Legislative Council and in the Municipal Corporations who barter away their rights and privileges of their country and city to get a Khan Bahadur or a C. I. E.." We in Behar are not unfamiliar with this species but fortunately they have been long since found out. We shall place before our readers some interesting facts unearthed by the *Mussalman* about Nawab Nawabali Chowdhury. It may be within the memory of our readers that the Nawab Saheb figured rather prominently in the case known as the Bogra succession case in which his shady and questionable tactics to defeat the claims of rightful heirs in favour of his son were severely commented upon by the Judges of the High Court. The suit was first decided by Mr. Justice Greaves sitting on the Original Side. In the course of his judgment he referred to two letters of the Nawab Saheb and observed:—

"They are a curious study in the morality of the witness (Nawab Ali) and I am afraid I fail to appreciate the subtle distinction which the witness sought to make in his evidence between setting up as an heir, a man whom he knows not to be one, and stopping short of so asserting in a Court of Law."

The matter going up in appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Sir John Woodroffe and Sir John Chitty. But even here the Nawab Saheb was not spared. Said the learned Chief Justice:—

"Nawab Ali, by his own evidence, is shown to have been prepared to make use of an unscrupulous plan; it appears that although he knew Habib to be illegitimate he was prepared, if necessary, to put him forward as an heir and to use him as a tool for the purpose of bringing about a settlement which would promote the interests of his own son, Altaf Ali."

And said Mr. Justice Chitty:—"As Greaves J. has said: 'these letters are a curious study in the morality of the witness, Nawab Ali.' One might go further and say that they are sad disclosures of the witness's true character. He was prepared to go to any lengths in the commission of what can only be characterised as a gross fraud, short of supporting it on oath in a Court of Law, where no doubt a searching cross-examination might have unpleasant results. At the same time it appears to me certain that at the time of writing, i.e., in 1915, he regarded Habib as illegitimate and was making proposals to his son to put forward Habib as a possible heir of Abdus Sobhan not because he was the heir but in order to defeat the claims of the rightful heirs—defendants 2, 3, and 4 (Nawab Abdus Sobhan's nephews.)"

A man who "was prepared to go to any length in commission of what can only be characterised as a gross fraud" can only be tolerated and even honoured by the Indian Bureaucracy. Fancy Sir William Vincent expressing himself as being impressed by a scheme of a man who has no title to public leadership. We hope however the crushing exposure of the *Mussalman* will be a lesson to the Nawab Saheb and to others of the ilk.

BOMBAY AND THE JOINT REPORT

The "Hindu":—The outstanding feature of the views of local Governments is the emphatic repudiation of the central principle of dyarchy, accompanied by a grave doubt as to the restricted, strained and technical significance attached by the authors of the Report to the term 'responsible government.' There are only two exceptions to this general condemnation of dualism. Lord Ronaldshay's Government thought that this leading feature was no longer open to question, while Sir Edward Gait and his Council considered that, granted the necessity for the immediate introduction of the first instalment of responsible government, the scheme seemed to them to form on the whole the best attempt made to attain that end. Apart from this halting and doubtful support, every other local Government has strenuously opposed the division of the executive government into water-tight compartments, mostly for reasons set out in the Joint Report itself about which Lord Chelmsford says that 'no criticism which has been directed against them (the proposals) is more severe than our own statement of the case in paragraph 354 of our Report.' But the views of the Bombay Government presided over by Lord Willingdon stand apart and besides constituting the only genuine attempt at reform, approximate to some extent those put forward in the Congress-League Scheme. Briefly put, the Bombay plan contains these features:—(1) Executive Council consisting of the Governor and 4 members 3 of them to be Indians, two of whom to be selected from elected Members of the Legislative Council, the Governor to appoint a fifth Member, if necessary; (2) largely increased Legislative Council with substantial elected majority of four-fifths; (3) no division of subjects either in the Executive or Legislative Council; (4) Standing Committees; (5) Budget to be voted by Legislative Council with right of veto to the Governor; (6) legislation subject to similar veto where peace, order or security is concerned; (7) vote of 40 per cent., of Members of Legislative Council to be sufficient in regard to Government bills and (8) resolutions of the Legislative Council on administrative matters to be mere recommendations. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Member of the Executive Council, however, while retaining unity in the executive would extend duality to the Legislative Council, in order both to ensure the introduction of the principle of responsible government and to avoid the danger of frequent exercise of the power of veto, which will be confined only to the reserved subjects of peace and order, law and justice, political—major posts and Imperial services. The Legislative Council would be directly responsible for all except these subjects. He would at the same time allow unfettered right to the Council to legislate at its pleasure so far as transferred subjects are concerned, this power being limited to the rule about 40 per cent. votes being sufficient where measures regarding reserved subjects, are brought up. At the other extreme end stand the Madras Government. They would have none of the developments mentioned in the joint report, but favoured the system of sub-provincial councils.

INTERVIEW WITH LENIN.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND WESTERN POWERS

M. Ludovic Naudeau, the special correspondent of the "Temps," has had an interview with Lenin, of which the following is the substance, says the "Manchester Guardian." The interview seems to have taken place in February or March last. Lenin said:—

We are exceedingly anxious to adapt ourselves to circumstances during the period of transition through which Europe is passing. Can a communal State like ours, surrounded by capitalist States, exist? Why not? Of course it is very difficult for a people like the Russian people, young and little developed, to live without numerous ties with the neighbouring and more advanced nations. We need technicians, scientists, and all the apparatus of universal industry. Particularly to-day, when the productive powers of Russia are destroyed, we are unable alone to develop the immense resources of this country. Under such conditions, however disagreeable the admission, we must admit that our principles, though applying within our own frontiers, must beyond our frontiers give place to political agreements which will allow us to live. Thus we very sincerely propose to recognise that we must pay the income on foreign loans and, as we have no money, we shall pay it with corn, oil, and all kinds of raw materials of which we shall have enough once normal production is resumed.

We have decided to grant timber and mining concessions to the citizens of the Entente Powers, on condition that the essential principles of Soviet Russia are respected. Further, we should be resigned to ceding territories of the old Russian Empire to certain Entente Powers. We know English, Japanese, and American capitalists are very anxious for such cessions. As for France we are not clear. There seem to be two opposed currents in France so far as we are concerned. We shall not resist any reasonable demands that will give us peace. If too much is asked we shall fight and defend ourselves. The Western Powers are beginning to see that it is not quite so easy to make war on us as they thought at first. An honest peace would be the best thing for the whole world. We are ready to make a bargain.

To show our sincerity, I can tell you that we have granted a concession to an international company for the building of the Veliki Severni Pout—that is to say, the Great Northern Railway. It is a line three thousand versts long to run from Soroka, a station on the middle of the Murman Railway, via Kotlas and the Urals, to the junction of the Obi and the Irtish. Immense virgin forests of eight millions of hectares and all kinds of unexploited mines will fall within the domain of the construction company. As we have not the means to develop these ourselves there is no harm in giving the job to a foreign company. It is a case of ceding property of the State for a fixed term, probably eighty years, with the right of repurchasing. Our conditions will not be hard. The laws of the Soviet fixing the eight-hour day and controlled by workmen's organisations will be respected, and that will suffice. Of course, this is a great departure from pure Communism and there has been much controversy over the project, but we have decided to accept what the period of transition through which we are passing renders necessary. The Bolshevik Government will keep any bond it signs.

THE STATE OF THE FUTURE.

You ask me about the future of the world. I am no prophet, but of this I am sure—that the old State of the capitalists and of Free Trade, such as England was, is dying. The State of the future will monopolise everything, buy everything, sell everything. The evolution of the world is moving inevitably towards Socialism. There are various transitional forms and phases, but the goal is one. Who would have believed a few years ago in the possibility of the nationalisation of railways in America, or that this Republic would buy up all the wheat to put it to the use most convenient to the State? The League of Nations will be extremely difficult to constitute, but out of these experiments a new form of civilisation will in the end emerge. Clearly our Communist experience here is not a decisive proof. Russia is a nation apart, whose intellectual culture does not correspond at all to Western culture. The land question here has problems unknown to you. Remember that private rural property was created only a few years ago by Stolypin. In Russia when the old autocratic Government foundered there was no power to oppose the explosion of the Social Revolution. In Germany and in France, where the ancient pillars are enormously more solid than they were with us, a revolution is much more difficult to commence than was the case in Russia.

On the other hand, if a Socialist regime established itself in France or in Germany it would be much easier with them than with us to perpetuate it. Socialism would find in the West the staffs, the talents, the organism, every variety of intellectual and material help which we lack here.

I sum up by saying that experience proves that every human group is moving towards Socialism by its own road. The old world can no longer exist. The economic situation engendered by the war will precipitate its downfall. All that has been said, all that can be said, against the State as employer has not prevented or checked this evolution. To remedy the defects of the State employer we shall have to strike out new forms of control, but to-day it is hopeless to prevent the State becoming the employer. That it must happen will come as by its own weight.

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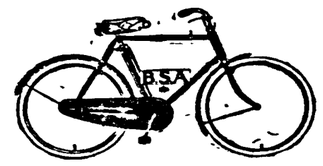

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BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

King's Birthday: Banks closed.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance on Tennis Court at 9-30 p.m.

King's Birthday, Aryan Excelsior League's celebration.

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong per s.s. Fultala via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 5.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m., (B. T.).

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 2nd.

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	.. Rs.	.. Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	.. „	2 100-6 „	93,922-4
Total	..	2 100-6 „	93,922-4

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for the Philippine Islands are now accepted in the nine authorised codes.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANT'S DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients at the above Hospital who availed themselves of European medicines, for the month of May, was 2,906. The number of patients who took Indian medicines in the same period was 1,115.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Plague registered 1 attack and 1 death, small-pox 4 attack and 3 deaths and cholera 2 attacks and 1 death in Bombay on Sunday. The total number of deaths from all causes was 201, as compared with 104 on the corresponding day of last year.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF HOUSE.

A WOMAN DIES OF INJURIES.

Dr. D. Nunan, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman, Chinnama, aged about 40, who died in the J. J. Hospital of injuries received by the partial collapse of a house under construction in Sankhli Street on the afternoon of 26th May. A portion of the house on the fourth floor came down and several were injured along with the deceased.

The House Surgeon of the hospital was of the opinion that death was due to multiple injuries. Further hearing was adjourned.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of Nanku Hussenbux, a farmer, aged about 60. The deceased was depressed owing to the loss of all his children in one year, and he used to say it was no use living any longer. On Sunday morning, the deceased went into the room of Puribai, a widow, residing on the third floor of a house in Bhendi Bazar, and said he was going to the telephone, although there was not one there. A few moments afterwards, Puribai heard an alarm from below that somebody had fallen and the deceased was found lying on the road. He died shortly afterwards.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by a fall from the third story of a window, that there was no evidence to show how the deceased came to fall, but there was evidence that the deceased was depressed as the result of family troubles.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.787 Inch.
Temperatue of Air	86.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Themometer	80.7 „
Dew Point	78.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.775 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	91.9 „
Maximum do.	84.0 „
General direction of Wind from mindnight to midnight	SSE, S, SSW S.
Movement of Wind	227 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch:
Total fall during month	0.00 „
Do. do. year	0.11 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 2nd.	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill:		LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time:		Depth on Sill:	
			h.	m.	ft. in.		h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	m	1	33	17 3	m	7	30	15 3
Tues.	3	m	2	20a	29 5	m	8	37a	17 11
			2	24	16 6		8	38	13 6
Wed.	4	m	3	5a	28 5	m	9	32a	18 3
			3	19	21 3		9	7	17 11
Thur.	5	m	3	51a	27 4	m	10	33a	18 7
			4	19	24 11		10	0	19 3
Fri.	6	m	4	30a	26 4	m	11	24	18 9
			5	27	24 4		11	2	20 4
Sat.	7	m	5	30a	25 6	m	9	31	18 8
			6	45	24 3		0	24a	21 0
Sun.	8	m	6	25a	24 11	m	1	25	18 6
			8	9	24 3		1	39a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 2 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h. 1m.	Sunset	7h. 12m.
„ 3 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 1m.	„	7h. 12m.
„ 4 (Wednes)	„	6h. 1m.	„	7h. 12m.
„ 5 (Thursday	„	6h. 1m.	„	7h. 13m.
„ 6 (Friday)	„	6h. 1m.	„	7h. 14m
„ 7 (Saturday	„	6h. 1m.	„	7h. 15m.
„ 8 (Sunday)	„	6h. 1m.	„	6h. 12m.

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m. p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	7h.	55-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0 4m. p.m.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Novard, with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st instant.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS WORTH RS. 1,25,000.

AN OCTOGENIRIAN SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Khairaz had before him the case in which Khan Bahadur Cowasji Pettigara, Superintendent of Police C. I. D., charged one Abu Ahmed, a Mahomedan, about eighty years old, with receiving stolen property.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao conducted the case for the Crown while Mr. Vicaji Bar-at-Law with Messrs. Dost Mahomed and Chhatrapati, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

It appeared that Mr. Narandas Asanmal, a pearl broker and merchant on the 28th of April last, put a leather purse containing seven packets of diamonds valued at Rs. 1,25,000 into his pocket. After doing some business at Sheikmemon Street he went to the Crawford Market to get in a tramcar to go to Fort. When he was about to board the car he was pushed from behind by some body, whereupon he had to stop. An altercation then ensued. After a few minutes he took another car and came to the Oriental Buildings where he discovered that his leather-bag containing the diamonds was missing. The matter was at once reported to the police, and Inspector Barodia of the C. I. D., with other officers was deputed to make investigation in the case. On May 2, the accused was arrested at Javeri Bazar by Mr. Barodia who, in consequence of some statements made by the accused, went to the accused's house at Kamberwar Street; accompanied by other officers of the C. I. D., and the complainant. On making a thorough search he discovered a part of the stolen property worth Rs. 1,17,000 from various places in the house.

The accused who admitted a previous conviction on a similar charge, pleaded guilty and said that he was a broker in gold and silver and imitation diamond, that the thieves came to him one night and he bought the property for Rs. 22 only from them believing the same to be imitation diamonds. He further pleaded that he was very old and addicted to opium, so he prayed for mercy.

The learned magistrate convicted the accused, and taking into consideration the old age of the accused and the appeal of Mr. Vicaji, for a lenient punishment as the accused was too old to undergo the punishment of imprisonment, sentenced him to six months, simple imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF CHARAS.

A WOMAN FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Shunker Vithal charged Noorkhan Abookhan and Parwwatibai with possessing 3 lbs. of charas valued at Rs. 75 without any license or permit, and abetment. It appeared that while the second accused was going on board ship at the Alexandra Docks she was detained and searched on suspicion by a watchman, when the charas was found concealed on her person. She then pointed to the first accused and said that he gave it to her. But as there was no evidence against the first accused, he was discharged and the second accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or, in default, two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The first accused and another woman named Kashibai were then charged by the same Sub-Inspector with possessing 3 lbs. of charas valued at Rs. 75 without any license or permit. In this case too, charas was found with the second accused when searched on suspicion, and she alleged the first accused to have given the charas to her. The first accused was, however, acquited in this case also, as there was no evidence against him and the second accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60 or in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

MOTOR-CYCLIST FINED RS. 35.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Deputy-Inspector Dyer charged one Mr. Phirozsha Edulji Kotwal with driving a motor-cycle rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life.

It appeared from evidence that on Sunday at about 11-30 a.m. when one Mr. Dosabhai C. Sunnawala was driving a motor-car along the New Queen's Road towards Marine-Lines Station, the accused was riding a motor-bicycle towards the same direction in front of the complainant's car. While the complainant was about to take a turn to the right-hand side, the accused also turned his motor-cycle to the right without giving any signal. Thereupon the complainant drove his car on the footpath to avoid a collision.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 35.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Peppin charged one Jose Fernandez, a Goanese woman with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 58 property of one Berenet Ferno.

It appeared from evidence that accused borrowed the ornaments from the complainant saying that she wanted to attend a cinema and therefore she required some ornaments. But, later on, she instead of returning the ornaments asked one Walter De Cruz to get her some money by pledging these ornaments. Accordingly, the latter pawned the ornaments with a Marwadi for Rs. 36, and gave the money to her. Some days after, the complainant not getting the ornaments back, reported the matter to the police who recovered the same from the Marwadi.

The accused was convicted and sentnced to pay a fine of Rs. 45 or, in default, two weeks, rigorous imprisonment.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd June, 1919, was 29.971 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

HISTORIC SCENE AT VERSAILLES.

PRESENTATION OF PEACE TREATY.

RANTZAU'S TRUCULENCE.

Mr. John Bell, the special correspondent of the "Daily News" at Versailles, sent the following graphic description of the scenes on the occasion of the presentation of the preliminary Peace Treaty to the German delegation at Versailles on May 7th:—

The Peace Treaty was handed to the German Plenipotentiaries at the Trianon Palace Hotel this afternoon.

A world lately at war was focussed in the large salon. The scene had nothing brilliant about it, except that the sun was shining through the high windows, and outside in the garden there was a wealth of foliage at its greenest. Inside an unimaginative eye would have seen only several score of men wearing morning dress, their faces grim and set.

As one's glance swept the tables, which had been so arranged as to form a rectangle, one had the impression of a trial, or rather that a trial had taken place and that sentence was about to be pronounced. The evidence taken during long weary months was concentrated in a bulky book —the Preliminary Peace Treaty—and 60 odd Judges, delegates of nations who had been at war with the Central Empires, were there to witness the culmination of their labours in the passing of the sentence.

Impressed by the solemnity of the occasion, the delegates, without a word, filed into the Trianon Palace Hotel and passed along a wide corridor to the spacious dining room, the scene of merry dining parties before the war, but now a place of stern quiet. Most of them had arrived from Paris by motor-car some time before the hour fixed for the ceremony. It was in little groups that they entered the silent salle. If they spoke at all, it was in whispers. Very quietly they passed to their allotted seats.

ENTRY OF THE GERMANS.

When at last the gaps round the rectangular table were filled the room bore some resemblance to the Conference Room at the Quai d'Orsay during a plenary sitting from the point of view of the positions of the delegations. But there was a vast difference, and it showed itself when the German delegates, headed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, entered and took their places at the far end of the room immediately opposite M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George. Behind them were their secretaries, and, roped off, were the representatives of the Press. The Germans had spent a busy morning. Since their arrival at Versailles they had held a conference every day at the Hotel des Reservoirs, and their meeting this morning was much longer than usual.

It was observed that Brockdorff-Rantzau was looking much better than when he arrived at Vaucresson a week ago. There was a touch of colour in his pale face, and his eyes were brighter.

The hush in the room and the entire absence of movement were marked before the enemy plenipotentiaries arrived, but the sight of these six men, the representatives of a country which had banked on militarism, and had defied human and divine laws to gain its ends, seemed to send a thrill through the assembly. All eyes were fixed on them as they were ushered to their seats. They walked leisurely, looking neither to the left nor the right, and when they sat down and faced their judges one saw in their eyes not defiance and arrogance, but a look of utter weariness and resignation.

It was a tense, dramatic moment. The expression in the faces of the three principal judges differed. The eyes of Mr. Lloyd George beamed wonderment and curiosity. His gaze was transfixed.

For a moment M. Clemenceau seemed to scowl beneath his shaggy eyebrows, out his glance changed. Was it reupgnance or revenge that shone in his penetrating dark eyes?

The demeanour of President Wilson conveyed the idea that he was the most indifferent of the trio. His also was a searching gaze, but suggestive of judicial stolidity.

The Germans bore the scrutiny of what they no doubt felt were unfriendly eyes without flinching. They looked straight in front of them, and waited for the ordeal to begin.

The ceremony lasted longer than had been expected. Instead of twenty minutes, it continued for a little over an hour.

CLEMENCEAU'S BREVITY.

Immediately after the entry of the German Peace Delegation into the Conference room this afternoon M. Clemenceau addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire, it is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all the small and Great Powers, united to fight together in the war that was so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our accounts.

"You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine those conditions and the time necessary for it.

"Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilised nations. To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this Second Treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take on our side all the necessary precautions and guarantees that this peace shall be a lasting one.

"I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the Conference for discussion, and if anyone has any observation to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place, and the observations of the German delegation will be submitted in writing. The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have the maximum period of 15 days within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the Treaty. Before the expiration of the 15 days the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the Treaty or to ask questions in regard to them.

"After having examined the observations presented within the afore-mentioned period, the Supreme Council will send their answer in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final answer must be given by that delegation.

"I wish to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days, any observation from the German Delegation on any point of the treaty. We shall not wait until the end of the fifteen days to give our answer; we shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document."

RANTZAU'S REPLY.

Following the speech of M. Clemenceau, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, speaking in German (the speech was translated into French and English), said:

"Gentlemen, we are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here, and we have heard the passionate demand that the victers shall make us pay as the vanquished, and shall punish those who deserve punishment.

"It is demanded of us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth will be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility for this great world war having come to pass and for its having been made in the way in which it was made. The attitude of the former German Government at the Hague Peace Conference, its actions and omissions in the tragic twelve days of July, certainly contributed to the disaster. but we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defence, were alone guilty.

POISON OF IMPERIALISM.

"Nobody will want to contend that the disaster took its course only in the disastrous moment when the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary fell the victim of murderous hands. In the last 50 years the imperialism of all the European States has chronically poisoned the international situation. The policy of retaliation and the policy of expansion and the disregard of the rights of peoples to determine their own destiny have contributed to the illness of Europe, which reached its crisis in the world war.

"Public opinion in all the countries of our adversaries is resounding with the crimes which Germany is said to have committed in the war. Here also we are ready to confess the wrong that may have been done. We have not come here to belittle the responsibility of the men who have waged the war politically and economically and to deny any crimes which may have been committed against the rights of peoples.

"We repeat the declaration made in the German Reichstag at the beginning of the war, that is to say, 'a wrong has been done to Belgium and we are willing to repair it.'

CONSCIENCELESS WAR.

"But in the manner of making war also Germany is not the only guilty party. Crimes in war may not be excusable, but they are committed in the struggle for victory and in the defence of national existence, and passions are aroused which made the conscience of peoples blunt.

"The hundreds of thousands of non-combatants who have perished since November 11 by reason of the blockade were killed with cold deliberation, after our adversaries had conquered and victory had been assured to them. Think of that when you speak of guilt and of punishment.

"The measure of guilt of all those who have taken part can only be stated by impartial inquest before a neutral commission, before which all the principal persons of the tragedy are allowed to speak and to which all the archives are open. We have demanded such an inquest, and we repeat this demand again at this Conference, where we stand facing our adversaries alone and without any Allies.

"We are not quite without protection. You yourselves have brought us an ally, namely, the right which is guaranteed by the Treaty, by the principles of the peace.

PEACE OF JUSTICE.

"The Allies and Associated Governments forswore in the time between October 5 and November 5, 1918, a peace of violence and wrote a 'Peace of Justice' on their banner. On October 5, 1918, the German Government proposed the principles of the President of the United States of America as the basis of peace, and on November 5 their Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, declared that the Allied and Associated Powers agreed to this basis, with two definite deviations. The principles of President Wilson have thus become binding for both parties to the war—you as well as for us, and also for our former allies.

"The various principles demand from us heavy national and economic sacrifices, but the holy fundamental rights of all peoples are protected by this Treaty. The conscience of the world is behind it. There is no nation which might violate it without punishment.

"You will find us ready to examine upon this basis the preliminary peace which you have proposed to us with a firm intention of reubilding in common with you that which has been destroyed and repairing any wrong that may have been committed —principally the wrong to Belgium—and to show to mankind new aims of political and social progress.

EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION.

"As our next aim, I consider the reconstruction of the territories of Belgium and of Northern France, which have been occupied by us and which have been destroyed by war. To do so we have taken upon ourselves a solemn obligation, and we are resolved to execute it to the extent which will have been agreed upon between us.

"In this task we cannot do without the co-operation of our former adversaries. We cannot accomplish the work without the technical and financial participation of the victorious peoples, and you cannot execute it without us. Impoverished Europe must desire that the reconstruction shall be fulfilled with the greatest success, and with as little expense as is in any way possible.

"It would be the worst method to go on and have the work done by German prisoners of war. Certainly this work is cheap, but it would cost the world dear if hatred and despair should seize the German people when they consider that their brothers and sons and fathers, who are prisoners, are kept prisoners beyond the preliminary peace in the former penal work. Without any immediate solution of this question, which has been drawn out too long, we cannot come to a durable peace.

"The sublime thought to be derived from the most terrible disaster in the history of mankind is the League of Nations—the greatest progress in the development of mankind has been pronounced and will make its way. Only if the gates of the League of Nations are thrown open to all who are of good will can the aim be attained, and only then the dead of this war will not have died in vain.

"The German people in their hearts are ready to take upon themselves their heavy lot if the bases of peace, which have been established, are not any more shaken. The peace which cannot be defended in the name of right before the world always calls forth new resistances against it. Nobody will be capable of subscribing to it with a good conscience, for it will not be possible of fulfilment. Nobody could be able to take upon itself the guarantee of its execution which ought to lie in its signatare. We shall examine the document handed to us with good will and in the hope that the final result of our interview may be subscribed to by all of us."

FIRST ROWLATT BILL.

OPINION OF THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The following note has been submitted by the Secretary, Indian Association, Calcutta to the Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5367 X dated the 4th April 1919 asking for the opinion of the Indian Association on the Bill for the amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code 1898 and in reply I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Association to observe as follows:

The Committee of the Indian Association regrets that it cannot approve of the principles underlying the present Bill which seeks to make certain permanent additions to and alterations in the Criminal laws of India.

Clause 2.—As regards the new Section 196B proposed to be added to the Criminal Procedure Code my Committee thinks that it will be dangerous to permit a Police Officer to make the preliminary inquiry referred to therein. Any such inquiry could be made under Sections 2, LB, should be made under Section 202 Cr. P. Code, and by a Judicial Officer authorised in that behalf by the existing provisions of the Code.

Cluse 3.—My Committee thinks that the proposed explanation to Section 343 is too elastic in its scope, and may lead to great abuse. The protection to be promised to an accused person by the Crown should be only as against criminal force, and should not, in any circumstances include any promise "incidental" to promise of such protection against criminal force

With regard to the Proviso to the explanation, requiring the presiding Judge or Magistrate not to disclose the terms of such promise to the defence, my Committee begs to observe that it will have the appearance of making the presiding officer a party to such promise and may also be looked upon as involving a departure from the observance of strict neutrality by him as a Judge.

Clause 4—My Committee is emphatically of opinion that the salutary provisions of the Evidence Act, which have stood the test of time, should not be lightly interfered with. The proposed addition of Section 510-A to the Indian Penal Code is likely to work greatly to the prejudice of accused persons which it is the object of jurisprudence in every civilized country to guard against. In any event, the period of notice in the Proviso should be extended to 14 days.

Clause 5—My Committee considers the proposed addition of Section 565-A to the Indian Penal Code, wholly unjustified and fraught with mischief. The sentences that are inflicted on accused persons upon conviction under any of the provisions of chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, are generally heavy, and there can be no justification for demanding security from such accused persons, in addition to the passing of heavy sentences. Besides, in most cases persons will not succeed in furnishing sureties, for the reason that people generally fight shy of standing sureties for persons convicted for offences of a political nature. It does not appear if failure to furnish sureties will entail any consequence except what is provided for in sub-clauses (3) and (4) to the proposed section.

In view of the aforesaid considerations my Committee strongly urges that the bill should not be proceeded with, but should be finally dropped.

VILE-PARLE BOYS AND GIRLS A. V. SCHOOL.

The annual aniversary ceremony of the Vile-Parle Boys and Girls A. V. School, was held on the 30th May, 1919, under the Presidentship of Mr. Jehangirji Rustomji Patel, Solicitor, Bombay, when Mrs. Patel also was present. The Foundation Stone of the School building was laid by Mrs. Patel and Seth Esoophali Mahomedali Contractor. They promised to help the school as much as they could and wished every success to the above school. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mrs. Patel terminated the gathering.

MAY DAY IN PARIS.

ATTEMPTS TO RUSH MILITARY CORDON.

POLICE WOUNDED.

The special correspondent of the "Daily News" in Paris wrote as follows on May Day:—

May Day has not passed in Paris without collisions between the demonstrators and the police and troops. A few shots have been fired here and there, and some blood has been shed, but at the moment of writing no death is reported.

This afternoon about twenty minutes to three a big crowd of manifestants, with red flowers in their buttonholes, succeeded in rushing the infantry at the Madeleine end of the Rue Royale. In a jumbled crowd they marched across the Place de la Concorde shouting "Hou! hou! Clemenceau!"

Mounted troops emerged from the Tuileries Gardens. The crowd cheered and shouted "Vivent les Poilus!" in the hope that there would be no interference. But the troops rode through the crowd. The head of the dispersed procession marched round the square in defiance of the presence of a strong force of police. Again they were dispersed by the mounted troops, one section of demonstrators being driven along the Avenue Gabriel and another along the Rue Boissy d'Anglas, at the end of the Hotel Crillon, Here the crowd changed its tune, shouting "Vive Wilson!"

There were scrimmages in the Rue Saint Honoré and in the Rue Royale, into which some of the demonstrators had been forced.

As showing the determination of the crowd to rush the cordons of police and troops, there were several fierce encounters with the former, who found it necessary to use their truncheons freely, with the result that one could see several young men with blood streaming from their heads and faces.

The troops and police seemed to have manoeuvred the crowd very well, for in a few minutes the Rue Royale, with two cordons of troops and one of police, was cleared.

Eventually the demonstrators were completely split up into sections. The Place de l'Opéra was guarded by mounted Republican Guards, and all exits to the grands boulevards were completely blocked. The manifestants found themselves in compartments from which they could not emerge.

Rioting also occurred around the Pont d'Alma. Large crowds collected on the bridges, which were cleared by cavalry. Crowds ran shouting and cheering along both banks of the Seine, and stones were thrown The rioters held up a line of motor lorries and tore up stone blocks from the streets and the iron grids from round the trees for weapons.

Sounds of firing came from the Rive Droite, and loud shouts were raised by those still on the other side of the river. A policeman mounted on a cycle came riding towards the rioters, and some 200 of them made for him, stoned him, and beat him over the head with pieces of iron from the grids of the trees. He escaped, leaving his bicycle behind.

The crowd made a demonstration round the bicycle for some time, and finished by throwing it in the Seine.

BATTLE FOR RED FLAG.

About half-past three a nasty fracas took place in the Boulevard des Italiens immediately opposite "The Daily News" office, where I was at the moment typing a dispatch.

An excited crowd swept up the boulevard from the Place de l'Opéra, headed by a man with a Red Flag, and booting and booing at the soldiers and gendarmes at the entrance of every side-street. Just beyond the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin a cordon of cavalry was drawn up across the main thoroughfare to deflect the crowd.

At the same time a body of gendarmes made an attack on the Red Flag, and finally wrenched it from its bearer. A general mêlée ensued, in the course of which three or four shots rang out. In a side-street opposite my window a man fell, and was carried off, leaving a splash of blood in the roadway. The crowd, however, had been for the moment dispersed, and a further disturbance was averted.

At one time during the afternoon a section of demonstrators was imprisoned in the Avenue de l'Opéra, and as I passed through the cordons with the aid of a police pass I heard wild cries, which were repeated by another severed crowd in the Boulevard des Italiens, where, at the corner of the Rue Louis le Grand shots rang out, and a man had to be borne away. By 4 o'clock quiet was restored.

Later inquiries show that three policemen were shot at the corner of the Rue Louis le Grand. Two are seriously wounded.

The day opened quietly enough, and Paris during the morning was a city of suspended animation. Not only had commerce and industry been stopped, but almost everything else, except breathing.

Looking up the Boulevards from the Place de l'Opéra this morning, one saw a rare thing—an almost perfectly clear space, in which nothing on wheels moved and only a few people walked, looking very unhappy under dripping umbrellas. The centre of Paris was full of gloom. The many thousands of workers who had gone on strike or had been given a holiday had nowhere to go. With cafés, restaurants, and places of amusement closed, there were two alternatives only—either to remain indoors or to walk disconsolately about in the rain. There was not even a newspaper to read, for none had been published, nor could one obtain a back number of any publication, for the paper kiosks, like the shops, were closed.

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Tuesday, 3rd June, 1919.

INDIAN UNREST.

MR MONTAGU ON ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

TRIBUTE AND APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 10.50 p.m., June 2.

Many Indians were present in the galleries of the House of Commons, to-day, when Mr. Montagu introduced the Indian Budget. Mr. Montagu in his speech said, that the currency situation was causing renewed anxiety owing to the increase in the price of silver. It was difficult to decide how long we should continue to purchase silver in a rising market. He had decided to appoint a new currency commission presided over by Sir Henry Babington-Smith and the names of members who would represent British and Indian commerce would be published later.

INDIA AT PEACE TABLE.

Referring to India's place in the Peace Conference, Mr. Montagu emphasised that she not only had separate access to the Peace Conference and the King had empowered her representatives to sign the peace, but as members of the British Empire delegation the Indian representatives shared the task of concerting the policy of the British Empire. The Maharaja of Bikaner, Lord Sinha and himself had devoted themselves all the more concentratedly to the interests of India, because they realised that they were representatives of a people not yet, unfortunately, self-governed. Mr. Montagu declared that the position of Indians in South Africa was lower than the citizens of any other part of the Empire.

AFGHAN TROUBLE.

Referring to Afghanistan, Mr. Montagu said that he desired nothing but friendly relations with Afghanistan, but we would exact stern and just punishment for the raids and invasions by unscrupulous forces on peoples under our protection and explanations and withdrawals of strange messages we had received from the present Amir.

RECENT DISTURBANCES.

Dealing with the riots in India, Mr. Montagu said that he would say nothing to fan the flame or increase the grave responsibility of those whose duty it was to restore order. It was the first duty of Government to restore order. He expressed sympathy for the sufferers in the disturbances, even for the many rioters who were victims of those who promoted the riots. He declared that the riots had shown the unshakeable loyalty of India as a whole. The Indian army and the Indian police in spite of attempts to promote indiscipline had remained without a single stain on their reputation. That was a tribute to the men who won had renown on the battlefield and officers who had shown great capacity for leadership.

GRIEVANCES OF THE ARMY.

Addressing Col. Yate, who had notified a motion urging immediate action in regard to improvement of the conditions of the Indian Army and Civil Service in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission and the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, Mr. Montagu described Col. Yate "as member for the Indian Army." Mr. Montagu proceeded to say that both the Government of India and the India Office were of opinion that there must be an enquiry by the best military organizers obtainable to improve the organisation of the Indian Army with a view to removing grievances in regard to promotion and opportunity and modernising its organisation in view of the experience of war. Meanwhile, the Government of India was investigating the grievances in regard to pay, pensions and leave.

Referring to British troops in India agreeing to stay and help to restore order, Mr. Montagu urged that they should be specially welcomed and given special consideration when they came home.

CAUSES OF UNREST.

Dealing with the economic causes of the troubles, Mr. Montagu mentioned the failure of monsoon and consequent diminution of food supplies and rise in prices. He opined that the distress was accentuated by the diminution of the cultivated area owing to the cultivators joining the Army and by influenza.

Dealing with the political causes of the disturbances and alluding to the Moslem perturbation owing to discussions arising from the defeat of Turkey, Mr. Montagu said that the Indian soldiers, including among their best Mohammedan soldiers, claimed that they had predominantly participated in the defeat of Turkey, fully confident that it was a war of liberation, equality of treatment, national settlement and self-determination and when they read mere rumours that Turkey would be partitioned among European Powers and the suggestion that an important Mohammedan Mosque should be re-consecrated, was it wonderful that there was unrest among the Moslems?

SYDENHAMITE PROPAGANDA DENOUNCED.

Another cause was the fear based on ceaseless activities of the Indo-British Association that the promised reforms would not be carried out in an aceptable manner. That Association formed with the most laudable motives, had campaigned ceaselessly against the reforms, it had slandered and libelled whole sections of the Indian population, very often it had hardly respected facts and it had provoked suspicion that Parliament intended to go back on the pronouncement or at least would not carry it out adequately.

ROWLATT ACT AGITATION.

Lastly the Rowlatt Act had caused widespread opposition in India. The Act was very unpopular. He was not there to apologise for it and he was still convinced that the Act was necessary and unavoidable. Evidence accumulated daily that there was in India a small body of enemies of Government with which any Government worthy of the name whether bureaucratic, democratic, alien or indigenous, must deal.

GOVERNMENT PERPLEXED BY MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Montagu referred to Mr. Gandhi as a very great and distinguished Indian. He said that nobody had so perplexed the Government as Mr. Gandhi—a man of the highest motives and finest character, of the most disinterested ambitions conceivable, who deserved well of his country by his services, but whose friends, including Mr. Montagu, wished he would exercise his great powers with a greater sense of responsibility and realise in time that there were forces beyond his control who used the opportunities afforded by his name and reputation.

Mr. Montagu quoted Mr. Gandhi's remark about clever men and organisation being behind the disturbances and said that there were real revolutionary men who lurked in dark corners, whom nothing could locate or convert and who were subject to influences of organisation ramifying throughout the world with secret emissaries and influences. Such men were a danger to any country and the Government of India was determined to battle unceasingly against them until they were extirpated.

Referring to the objection that the Rowlatt Commissioners were all lawyers, Mr. Montagu declared that the Government was anxious to try to rely entirely upon legal processes rather than executive action and he was of opinion that the fact that the commissioners were all lawyers increased the importance of their findings. He emphasised that the Rowlatt Act had not been enforced anywhere and would never be enforced unless circumstances justified it and then it would be unflinchingly used.

LEGISLATION JUSTIFIED.

Dealing with the objection that the Act was unnecessary because Government already possessed far more drastic powers, Mr. Montagu contended that possessing such powers Government had made no new outrage upon the liberty of subject in India. They had merely perfected the long established method of dealing with abuses and had provided guarantees that the powers would not be misapplied. Montagu held that the argument that Government ought to have proceeded by Ordinance instead of discussion in the Legislative Council could not be seriously used by anybody with a sense of civic responsibility. He claimed that the bill was vastly improved by discussion in the Council and paid a tribute to Sir William Vincent's courtesy and parliamentary ability.

Referring to the criticism of the Government of India for consenting to make the bill temporary, Mr. Montagu emphasised that the Government of India never intended the Bill to be permanent. He hoped that everybody would look forward to its eventual repeal as unnecessary. No Government was entitled to enact such a statute as a permanent measure but there were dangers justifying this emergent exceptional power in view of the difficulties of peace and Bolshevism.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST MISUSE.

Mr. Montagu emphasised that the Act would not be used except to cope with anarchical and revolutionary movements. There was no danger whatever of its being used for any other purpose and if it was thought that it was being misused, there would always be the reformed local Government, the enlarged Legislative Assembly and the Select Committee of the House of Commons to safeguard the liberty of subject or rather—because he did not think there was any danger—to convince Indian opinion that the powers had not been misused.

Dealing with objection that the offenders should be tried by a Court Mr. Montagu pointed out that that was impossible at present owing to intimidation by revolutionary conspirators. He declared that it was the duty of Government to use every method to cope with the danger.

Government intended to maintain order in India because it believed that that was the only atmosphere in which nationality could grow uninterruptedly, surely and swiftly.

ENQUIRY FOR SHADOWED.

Dealing with the remedies for unrest, Mr. Montagu declared that the policy of stifling political aspirations and governing by emergency legislation was not the policy of the Government of India or the Imperial Government. There were in India some men opponents of all government who were incurably evilly disposed, but there were others whose grievances must be investigated with a view to removing the cause. The Viceroy had always contemplated an inquiry, but the inquiry could not be held until the fire was extinguished. The only message the House could send to India to-day was one of confidence and sympathy with those on whom the great responsibility of restoring order had fallen. When order was restored, an inquiry would be held not only to help to remove the causes of unrest, but to dispose finally of some libellous charges against British troops and those on whom unpleasant duties in connection with the riots had fallen.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

Mr. Montagu emphasised that the authoritries in India were very patient with Mr. Horniman. There was nevor a better example of our reluctance to interfere with the mere eccentricities of political belief, but when Mr. Horniman began to use his paper in the midst of riots to fan the flame and published an accusation that British troops had used soft-nosed bullets in Delhi and his paper was distributed free to British troops in Bombay, hoping to excite insubordination, it was high time that he left India. In normal times he would have been tried, but in view of the riots prompt, swift action for restoration of order was necessary. An Indian would have been deported and an Englishman on whom far greater responsibility lay could not be tolerated in India, if he was responsible for occurrences which Government associated with Mr. Horniman.

MOSLEM FEARS.

Mr. Montagu cordially sympathised with the causes of Mohammedan perturbation. He declared that he and his colleagues in Paris at every opportunity down to Saturday last, when assisted by three representative Indian Mahomedans they discussed the question with the Council of Four had persistently and consistently advocated the view that a contented Mahomedan feeling in India could only be achieved by a just peace based on consideration of nationality. He could not believe that would be any other peace than this, but he would reassure his Mahomedan fellow-subjects by saying that throughout the peace discussions in Paris there had never been one word authorised or unauthorised to indicate that anybody was foolish enough to want to interfere in the purely Mahomedan question of the Khalifate. He did not believe that any Holy Place or any building consecrated to a particular religious faith was at present in any danger of being interfered with in consequence of peace. The Mahomedans of India must be given a fair share of representation on public bodies as we were enabled to do in consequence of the Southborough Report.

Speaking of the remedies for economic causes of the unrest, Mr. Montagu declared that it was necessary to devote all the best science to combat the recurrence of the hideous calmity of influenza and also that the resisting power of the Indian people must be increased and their conditions of living must be improved. He had no doubt that the only road thereto was the development of India's industries and resources for the benfit of India. Government would take action upon the Industrial Commission's report as soon as members of his Council arrived and were able to confer. He was a Free Trader. but he had always held that Free Trade should be achieved by a nation at its own risk and not imposed on it from outside by another Government. Undoubtedly educated Indians were not Free Traders. If they were given fiscal liberty—he thought they soon would be—but let them find their own salavation. Let them find what suits their destinies best.

THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. Montagu announced that the Cabinet had consented to his introducing on their behalf the Reform Bill, which he hoped to introduce at the beginning of June. The Bill was only awaiting the recommendations of Lord Crewe's Committee in regard to changes in the India Office, which would require statutory enactment, and publication, which he hoped would occur next week of the despatches from the Government of India and local Governments upon the Report. Mr. Montagu intimated that the majority of local Governments very forcibly objected to diarchy and after conferring with the Viceroy at Delhi the heads of Local Governments produced an alternative scheme which would be published next week and which was endorsed by the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces and Assam. The Governor of Bengal and the Lieut.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa preferred the original scheme. The Governments of Madras and Bombay were not represented.

THE KEYSTONE.

The despatch from the Government of India seemed to him a striking defence of the original scheme and he invited Parliament to reject the alternative scheme proposed by the majority of the Local Governments. The keystone of the reforms was transference of power from the bureaucracy to the people. Self-government must come gradually, but transference of power must be real and substantial at every stage. It must be independent of the character of the Governor or Lieut.-Governor. He opposed any programme which left an irresponsible executive confronted with a majority which they must oppose or defer to at their will on all or any subjects as they chose. That was not responsible Government and if that was the only alter-

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMANY AND PEACE.

IN THE EVENT OF REFUSAL TO SIGN.

ALLIES READY FOR ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

PARIS.—The Austrian delegation in a note to M. Clemenceau requests speeding up of the peace negotiations owing to the undesirable effect of the delays upon the internal situation.

Arrangements have been completed for instant military economic action against Germany in the event of refusal to sign the treaty. An advance would immediately be made into the interior of Germany and the blockade would be resumed in the most drastic form. Care has been taken to ensure that punitive measures against recalcutrant Germany shall become operafive immediately. There will be no interval between the receipt of the refusal and the allied advance into the interior.

The Council of Four has begun consideration of the Bulgaria peace terms.

RETURN OF GERMAN DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

VERSAILLES.—A portion of the German peace delegation, numbering sixty, including technical experts, Secretaries and typists, is leaving to-morrow.

BELGIAN FRONTIER CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

AMSTERDAM.—The Belgian frontier is closed. Troops on leave have been recalled. General mobilisation is believed to be proceeding owing to the approaching termination of the signing period.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

BERLIN.—The party leaders to-day met Scheidemann to hear the contents of the German counterproposals. The text is to be handed to M. Clemenceau at latest on May 28th.

FALL OF PETROGRAD IMMINENT.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT FROM THE SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Viborg states that a heavy bombardment has been heard during the last few days in the direction of Kronstadt and Petrograd from the sea. Refugees from Petrograd states that the Bolshevist leaders are panic-striken. Many have already absconded with state funds. The City is controlled by the Chinese, Letts, Finnish and Red Guards.

In the heavy street fighting recently workmen barricades the quarters in order to prevent pillaging by the Chinese. The Bolshevists placarded city, threatening to execute all capitalists if compelled to leave the city

ALLIES' ARRANGEMENTS TO REVICTUAL PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

Reuter understands that the Allies have made every arrangement to revictual Petrograd and to render all possible assistance to the starving population immediately after the expulsion of the Bolshevists.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Forster stated that he was informed that no British troops had landed in the Gulf of Finland.

FALL OF PSKOFF.

BOLSHEVISTS SUSTAIN DECISIVE DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

COPENHAGEN.—The Bolshevists offered tenacious resistance in the fighting preceding the fall of Pskoff Forty machine-guns were captured. Pskoff, a junction of five railways, is the strategical backbone of the Bolshevist campaign against Esthonia and its capture indicates that a decisive stage has been reached.

In further successes on the south-west front the Esthonians occupied Stackel on Walk-Wolmar railway and captured Salesmuende on the Gulf of Riga.

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

COPENHAGEN.—The Esthonians have captured Pskoff.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

EKATERINODAR, May 13.—General Denikin has cleared out the Bolshevist army from two hundred miles from the south bank of the Manitch river and has advanced forty miles beyond Manitch, capturing 4,300 prisoners and a score of guns. The Cossacks after capturing Orenburg joined up with the Ural Cossacks, who have driven the Bolshevists out of Novousinsk, half way between Ural and the Volga.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

TWO NEW STATES CARVED OUT.

NAVAL AND AERIAL DISARMAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

The conditions of peace of Allied and Associated Powers, with the exception of the military, reparations, financial and certain soundary clauses, were handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain on June 1st. Those clauses which are not yet ready for presentation will be delivered as soon as possible, the Austrians in the meanwhile having an opportunity to begin work on the greater part of the treaty in the effort to facilitate the final decision.

The Austrian Treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German and in many places is identical with it except for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are, of course omitted, and certain new clauses of particular applicability to Austria are included, especially as regards the new States created out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Austria is left by the treaty a State of about six million people inhabiting a territory of between fifty thousand and sixty thousand square miles. Austria recognises the complete independence of Hungary, Szecho-Slovakia and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State and cedes other territories, which previously in union with her composed the Empire of Austria-Hungary.

Austria agrees to accept the League of Nations Covernant and the Labour Charter, to renounce all her extra-European rights, to demobilise her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by Allied and Associated Powers of her nationals guilty of violating laws and customs of war and to accept detailed provisions similiar to those in the German treaty as to the economic relations and freedom of transit

In the following summary, Part one containing the Covenant of League of Nations and Part Twelve containing the Labour Convention are identical with those in the German Treaty and are therefore omitted. Part Six dealing with prisoners of war and graves and Part Ten with aerial navigation are identical with the substitution of Austria and Austrian for Germany and German and are also omitted Similarly Part Thirteen of the German Treaty containing guarantees for execution is not included in the Austrian treaty.

FRONTIERS.

Part Two:—The frontiers of Austria:—The northern frontier facing Czech-Slovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of Upper and Lower Austria subject to certain minor rectifications notabily in regions of Gmund and Feldsberg and along the river Morava. The sourthern frontier facing Italy and the Serbo-Croat Slovene State is to be fixed by the principle Allied and Associated Powers at a later date. In the eastern part the line passing just east of Clieburg crosses the Drave just above its confluence with the lavant and thence will pass north of the Drave so as to leave to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state Marburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The western and north-western frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

AUSTRIA'S NEIGHBOURS.

Part Three:—Political Clauses:—*Europe.* The high contracting parties recognise and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State and the Czecho-Slovak State as at present or as ultimately determined. Austria renounces in favour of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her, which outside the new frontiers of Austria have not at present been assigned to any state undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

The Czecho-Slovak State:—Austria recognises the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers. The exact boundary between Austria and the new State is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members, five nominated by the principal Allied and Associated Powers and one each by Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect the racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to assure fredom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

The Serbo-Croat-Slovene State:—Austria similarly recognises the complete independence of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission including a member nominated by the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serbo-Croat-Slovene State agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Rumania:—Rumania agrees to a similar treaty for protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Russia:—Austria is to recognise and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire. She is to accept definitely the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and of all treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November 1917 with all Governments or political groups on the territory of the former Russian Empire. The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria on the principles of the present Treaty.

General Arrangements:—Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and her frontiers fixed and to accept in advance any convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them. Austria adheres to the abrogations of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and accepts in advance all international agreements as to it reached by the Allied and Associated Powers. Austria accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the Treaty of 1864.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

Protection of Minorities:—In a series of special clauses Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern, over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to free exercise of any creed. All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public and reasonable facilities are to be given to Austrian nationals or non-German speech for the use of their language before the courts.

Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals in particular with regard to schools and other educational establishments and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident. Facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose. These provisions do not preclude the Austrian Government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a bill of rights and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations.

Part Four:—Austrian Rights outside of Europe.—Outside Europe Austria renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the Allied and Associated Powers and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal Allied Powers in relation thereto. The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China and Siam are identical after the necessary modifications with those of the German Treaty, except that especially in the case of China there is not need for so great detail.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAUSES.

Part Five:—Military, Naval and Air Clauses:—The military clauses are reserved. Naval:—All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla are declared to be finally surrendered to the principal Allied and Associated Powers. Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. All warships and submarines under construction in ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction or acquisition of any submarine even for commercial purposes is forbidden. All naval arms and ammunition and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the Allies. The Austrian wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military or political messages relating to Austria or her late Allies without the assent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Austria is not to build any more high power wireless stations.

Air Clauses:—The air clauses are practically the same as in the German Treaty, except for the hundred seaplanes and their personnel, which Germany is allowed to retain till October to search for mines.

General:—Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, navy or air service of any foreign power.

Part Seven.—Part Seven on the penalties is identical with the German Treaty except the omission of any provisions similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-Kaiser of Germany.

Part Eight on reparations is reserved.

Part Nine:—The financial clauses are reserved.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

Part Ten.—Economic Clauses, are, except in certain details, such as shipping, similar to those of the German Treaty. Special provisions are added, however, for former Austro-Hungarian nationals acquiring an Allied nationality similar to those in the German Treaty relating to the inhabitants

(Continued on page 8.)

DOMINIONS AND MOTHERLAND.

"A CONSTELLATION OF FREE NATIONS."

GENERAL CURRIE'S HOPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2-25 p.m. June, 2.

General Sir Arthur Currie, ex-Commander of the Canadians in France was to-day entertained to luncheon at Mansion House. The Duke of Connaught and numerous representatives of the Dominions were present.

In the course of a speech Sir Arthur Currie said the war had caused many rapid and drastic changes from the point of view of the Dominions concerning the relations with the Motherland. The Dominions now believed that it was urgent that a new basis should be found which would strengthen the British system. They recognised that certain component parts of the Empire had earned for themselves the status of nations and they were anxious among other things that every suggestion of political inferiority should be removed. (Cheers.)

The national spirit of the Dominions had been matured by the war but the ties binding the Empire together had been in no way weakened. There was a strong feeling that a machinery should be erected that would make out of the British Empire a constellation of nations free, equal, united and all under one flag and one King. (Cheers.) These nations although enjoying absolute freedom in working their particular destinies should have a voice commensurate with their singular interests in the Empire as a whole. They should, through the medium of the machinery provided, share equal duties one toward the other in the broadest spirit of co-operation. There was no reason why Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand should not be to England in relation to the Empire what Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester were to London in relation to the United Kingdom. General Currie said he believed that the political system that would realise this ideal would prove an everlasting benefit not only to the Empire's constituent parts but to the whole world.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

(Continued from page 7.)

of Alsace-Lorraine. The contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by the Governments. Austria undertakes to recognise any agreement or convention made by the Allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertakings constituted under Austro-Hungarian law, which operate in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

Freedom of Transit:—The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German treaty except for the omission of provisions affecting Germany alone and the insertion of specific clauses granting Austria transit privileges through former Austro-Hungarian territory in order to assure her access to the Adriatic.

Part Fourteen, Miscellaneous Provisions, are, after necessary substitutions, virtually identical with those of the German treaty.

The treaty is to come into force when signed by Austria and three principal Powers and to be effective for the individual states on the deposit of their specific ratifications.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 2.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—Inclination of prices generally has been upward. Quotations for cash and two months' delivery have been identical. Buyers for the latter are well in evidence. At the lower level about fifty-one pence sellers are less inclined to operate preferring to await more favourable rates. The Shanghai Exchange is 5/2d a tael. It is reported that small purchases have been made in America on China account. The shipment of about 1,27,000 ounces was made to Shanghai at the beginning of May.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Captain W. A. Kerr, V.C.

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and sixty-three runs on May 27th.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that the Soviet Government has released all the hostages.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from the Dutch Indies states that an earthquake has wiped out over a score of villages. The dead are estimated at 1,600.

THE HAGUE.—The Ministry of Colonies is forming a committee with Prince Henry as Honorary President for sending relief to sufferers from the volcanic eruption in Java.

Oil has been tapped in Derbyshire, but the prospective quantity has not yet been ascertained.

Major-Generals H. R. Davies, Sinclair-Maclagan, Sir C. P. Hull, R. W. Barnes, H. Shouridge, C. J. Deverell, C. E. Pereira, and P. R. Robertson, have been appointed to the command of West Riding, Highland, Wessex, West Lancs, East Lancs, Welsh, First London and Lowland Divisions of the new Territorial Force respectively.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

MR. HAWKER INTERVIEWED

THRILLING STORY OF RESCUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., June 2.

Mr. Hawker and Commander Brieve made a triumphal progress from Scotland to London. The train was besieged by crowds jostling and fighting each other to shake hands with the aviators.

In the course of an interview obtained by a correspondent of the "Daily Mail", Mr. Hawker gave a detailed description of his flight. After he had been four hours in the air, the visibility became bad, heavy clouds being encountered. Eventually they entered a heavy storm and after five and a half hours they were forced to descend several thousand feet. After this, everything went well for a few hours when the circulation system became choked. The temperature of water rose to boiling point and they realised that until the pipe was cleared they could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power. When they had gone for about twelve and a half hours, the circulation system still being bad, they changed the course and began to fly diagonally across the main shipping route for two and a half hours when they sighted the Mary. They sent up distress signals which were answered promptly and they landed in the water ahead of the steamer. The sea was very rough and it was only at the greatest risk that the crew succeeded in launching a small boat.

90 MINUTES IN WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

Hawker and Grieve interviewed by the "Daily Mail" declared that Sopwith's start was splendid. Hawker after the start did not eat for 72 hours owing to sea-sickness. The machine was like a small motorboat in a heavy sea. When they alighted in the sea they were in water knee-deep. Big waves occasionally dashed over the upper plane. They were picked up at 8/30 (Greenwich time) after flying 14½ hours and after being in water ninety minutes.

Hawker declared that when they started they felt it was a cert 100 to 1 on. The machine floated well. They expected a north-easterly wind for a short time, then north-west. They actually found a strong northerly wind and ran into a depression which had worked up from the Azores, but the weather was no hindrance. The flight would have been accomplished but for the boiling water trouble.

The wireless was not a great success. Grieve wirelessed every thirty minutes, but no reply was received. Later Grieve signalled S. C. S. every fifteen minutes, but the wireless was not sparking. At 1-30 a.m. Grieve found they were 150 miles south of their course owing to drift. Thence they altered the course northwards with a view to reaching the track of ships. Hawker used 170 gallons of petrol out of 340 carried.

AUSTRALIAN OVATION TO HAWKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

On arrival at King's Cross Station, which was densely thronged, Hawker and Grieve got one of the most remarkable ovations ever witnessed. They were seized by a body of Australian diggers and carried shoulder-high into Euston Road and crowned with slough hats—an Australian custom when conferring the highest popular honour.

Huge crowds in Euston Road at first did not recognise the airmen in the Australian hats, but as soon as they did they broke into wild cheering. The airmen were placed in an open car and proceeded slowly along an arranged route to the Royal Aero Club. It was intended to have a civic reception. The Mayor was present at the station, also, a large number of distinguished military and civilian authorities, but the Australians declaring it was Australia's day took the affair entirely into their own hands.

AMERICAN AEROPLANE ARRIVES AT LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

PONTA DEL GADA.—N. C. 4 started at 9-20 this morning, flying splendidly. The machine expects to reach Lisbon this afternoon, a distance of 800 miles.

LONDON, May 27, 11-10 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

NEW YORK.—The N C. 4 has arrived in Lisbon.

REAR-ADMIRAL HOPE,

SELECTED C-IN-C. FOR CHINA STATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 2.

The "Times" understands that Rear-Admiral G. P. Hope has been selected as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

LATER.

"The Times" states that Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff and not Admiral Hope will be appointed to the China command.

FIGHTING IN RIGA REGION.

BOLSHEVISTS EXPLODE RAILWAY BRIDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Libau via Berlin states that the Bolshevists have exploded the railway bridges between Lasgel and Lake Stint north-east of Riga. Fighting is proceeding for the crossing of the lake and for the possession of Duenamuende. Before retiring the Bolshevists in Riga killed twenty political prisoners and carried off others. Sixteen hundred prioners were liberated.

EXCESSIVE RAIN AT S. CAROLINA.

COTTON CROPS INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., June 2.

COLUMBIA.—Mr. Wanamaker, President of the American Cotton Association, states that excessive rain has practically ruined the crop of South Carolina and has seriously injured the crops of other states.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Talton, District Railway leader, denies that order has been issued for a general railway strike in Canada.

WINNIPEG.—The railway service is normal. A general strike is reported at Calgary.

POLES CAPTURE TARNOPOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

PARIS.—The Polish National Committee announces that Polish troops have taken possession of Tarnopol and other East Galician towns, where the local Poles successfully revolted against the Ukrainians.

A message from Warsaw states that the report of Paderewski's resignation is denied. The diet on May 22nd passed a unanimous vote of confidence in him.

SITUATION IN BAVARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

BERLIN.—The Bavarian Socialist Congress at Nuremberg passed a resolution in favour of the formation of a Hoffman Coalition Ministry.

SUSPICIOUS EXPLOSION AT TESCHEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

Owing to the suspicious nature of the explosion at Teschen (Silesia), in which three hundred Poles were killed, the Polish Diet has demanded that a commission of inquiry should be sent to Teschen. The Diet has contributed 200,000 kronen for relief purposes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 2.

The monsoon is fairly active over the east of the Arabian Sea, but is yet giving much rain on the west coat of the Peninsula. Over the Bay also an advance of the monsoon is in progress and a storm appears to be forming to the west of the Andamans. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and the Konkan and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar, while a few falls occurred in the South-East Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island 1½ inches Rangoon and Toungoo 1 inch; Minbu 2 inches; Lashio 1½ inches; Balasore, Chibassa ¾ inches; Sholapur 3 inches; and Calicut 1 inch. The maximum temperatures, ranging between 112 degrees and 116 degrees are reported from many stations in the North West Frontier, the Punjab, the United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake report:—A slight shock was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 18 hours 19 minutes yesterday afternoon.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

The following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla, was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday:—

The disturbances of the last few days appear to have been only advance of monsoon conditions over east of the Arabian Sea. Cautionary signals should remain for the present.

HONOURS LIST HELDUP!

OWING TO TELEGRAPH LINES BEING INTERRUPTED BY STORM.

The Telegraph Department notified as follows last night:—

Telegrams for Northern India, Bengal, Central India and Central Provinces will be subject to serious delay owing to interruption of telegraph lines by storm.

LATER.

All telegraph lines to Northern India, Bengal, Central India and Central Provinces are interrupted by storm. The Honours List will probably not be received to-night.

INDIAN UNREST.

(Continued from page 7.)

native to diarchy, then diarchy held the field. The Bill he would introduce would substantially carry out the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. Some amendments suggested in the Government of India's despatch would be embodied in the Bill, but he would invite the Joint Committee to decide against the others. Government required all the assistance the Joint Committee could give to improve the Bill, but he begged them not to whittle down the scheme.

POLICY SUMMED UP.

Mr. Montagu concluded by summing up his policy as the maintenance of order, tireless investigation and removal of causes of discontent, eradication of sources of disorder and a courageous, zealous and determined effort to make India the union of great self-governing countries and partners in the great British Commonwealth. The task was in every way worthy of Parliament and was the only conceivable outcome of the unexampled and magnificent work of the British in India (Cheers).

THE DEBATE.

Sir Donald McClean congratulated Mr. Montagu on his wise, statesmanlike and sympathetic speech. He welcomed the statement that Government proposed to carry out the recommendations of the Report on broad generous lines.

Sir J. D. Rees said India had fulfilled her pledges to us during the war and we must fulfil our pledges to India.

Mr. Bennett congratulated Mr. Montagu on the determination to go through with the great project.

Mr. Neill Mclean moved the suspension of the operation of the Rowlatt Acts until the House of Commons had expressed opinion thereon.

Mr. Spoor seconded the motion.

Mr. Montagu reiterated that the Act was necesary and that it would not be misused. The motion was negatived without debate.

Col. Yate, in moving the motion previously mentioned, which was subsequently withdrawn, hoped that it would be understood in India that there had been a distinct expression of opinion in the House of Commons that the Reforms so far from being whittled down should be enlarged in every way and that every possible opportunity should be given to Indian aspirations.

The Budget resolution was passed unanimously.

REFORMS BILL.

TO BE REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. midnight June 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu formally introduced the Government of India Bill to make further provisions in respect of the Government of India. The second reading debate will be taken on 5th June, when a statement will be made with regard to referring it to a Select Committee.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 2.

PARIS.—The Council of Four to-day, discussed the Austrian Peace Treaty.

SATISFACTORY SITUATION AT PARACHINAR.

NO FURTHER ACTION BY NADIR KHAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 1.

The following press communique dated 1st June has been issued:—

The situation at Parachinar continues satisfactory and no further action by Nadir Khan is reported from Thal. There are no new developments at Miranshah. Some Mahsud Lashkars are reported in the vicinity of Jandola but the attitude of Bhittanis, in whose country this post is located, is stated to be still satisfactory. Further south near Murtaza a squadron of our cavalry pursued a party of some three hundred Wazirs and Mahsuds who had ventured into the plains. Twenty were killed, five captured, and several more wounded. Our casualties were only eight.

There is no change in the situation on the Dakka front and reconnaissances and foraging expeditions are being carried out regularly by our cavalry. Sistan is quiet and it is reported that leading men are freely offering to raise levies.

(Continued from column 5.)

things it cannot last long. We feel sure the "Bombay Chronicle" will soon recover its power of serving the public cause, and educating the people in politics and public affairs. It may be hoped, for the interest of all parties, that care will be taken to avoid any matters calculated merely to inflame the public. There is an immense scope for public service in sober, vigorous criticism, without recourse to inflammatory effusions. The "Bombay Chronicle," during its brief and brilliant career, has met with many obstacles. This was the second serious crisis that arose in its history in two years. A deadlock was brought about in 1917, over the differences between Mr. Horniman and the then directors. The directors then had to go; and under a new and more indulgent directorate, the paper had a merry career, until, it was abruptly brought to an end in April last by the dramatic deportation of Mr. Horniman. By the re-appearance of the paper we may take it that this crisis too has been tided over. From under the pressure of adverse circumstances it has managed to rise again. After this resurrection, we hope, the paper founded by Sir Phirozshah Mehta, will enjoy a long career of public usefulness. We wish our contemporary all success.

BHAGTANDALA RIOT CASE.

12 PERSONS SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

SANGLA HILL CASE ACCUSED ALSO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 31.

In the Bhagtandala riot case twelve persons have been sentenced to transportation for life. Recommendation to mercy being made in the case of seven persons, one was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and two were acquitted.

In the Sangla Hill case in which Harnam Singh Kuka of Sirhali was charged under Sections 307 and 326 I. P. C. for attempting to murder Mr. Wale of the Telegraph Department at Sangla Hill the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

WORDS OF WELCOME AND RESENTMENT.

The "Englishman" writes as follows:—

The "Bombay Chronicle's" Directors, after endeavouring to decoy the Government into permission to publish on the old system have been obliged to decide to re-appear under pre-censorship. For our part we are surprised that the Government of Bombay allowed the sheet to be revived at all but we trust the loss the directors have sustained will be a lesson to those concerned. At the same time there is an agitation afoot to allow Mr. Horniman back again. This is too much. India has had enough of Mr. Horniman and he is safest at a distance. His writings, or perhaps we should say the writings he permitted, were of a most dangerous and inflammable nature. They do India no good and they do the cause of advancement real harm. At the same time the "Bombay Chronicle" is not the only offender. There are papers equally violent which have the advantage of being edited by Indians; and Indian publicists, it is well-known, can always find a soft spot in the heart of authority unless they be in one province. However it is something to have one firebrand the less.

RESURGAM.

The "Praja Mitra and Parsi":—

We believe the general public of Bombay will have noted with pleasure the reappearance of the "Bombay Chronicle," after a suspension of more than a month. The main body of its subscribers, we have no doubt, regard the decision of the directors to resume the paper, in spite of the disabilities imposed upon it, as a wise one. What cannot be cured must be endured. Those disabilities have been certainly drastic and discouraging; but there was no chance of their being removed by mere sulkiness. The censorship, and the deportation of its editor, were heavy penalties, under which any paper might feel crushed. But a disposition to give up and wither away is not the best method of dealing with difficulties. The better and more practical way is to ignore them, and to make the best of a bad bargain, "Business as usual" should be the motto in all public and private distresses. In deciding to resume the paper, instead of continuing in a course of impotent protest, the directors have taken a very sensible "step." An element of protest is still there in the manner of publication resolved upon. The "Chronicle" re-appears without any Editorial or other expression of views. And, we believe, this course of eschewing editorial comments will be pursued till the censorship is removed or materially modified. This, of course, is a serious gap. We sympathise with the paper in this disability, and we sincerely trust it will soon disappear. A newspaper, as its name implies, was in its inception a medium of circulating news. With an efficient telegram service, and with active correspondents and reporters, a newspaper, as a paper of news, should be perfect. But few public journals at the present day are content with the mere publication of news. Even more essential than news are regarded the views of the paper on public affairs. More papers in the civilized world have built up a great reputation on the vigour of their views and comments, than upon any particular enterprise in getting hold of news. It is here that the genius and the personality of the Editor comes in. Character, knowledge, and penmanship, all combine to give to the views and criticisms of a paper a power and an efficacy before which kings and governments have trembled. With the multiplication of newspapers, it is the critical side that is more and more elaborated and emphasised. Thus, the present day conception of the purpose and utility of newspapers makes the expression of views indispensable. Hence the re-appearance of the "Chronicle," without editorial columns is anomalous and tragic. The paper owed its power and popularity largely to its effective criticism, and its being deprived of that feature is a serious defeat. But it would be small wisdom to commit suicide because your sword arm is, for the time being, paralysed. The "Chronicle" has a distinct function to fulfil even as a mere medium of news. There is a large class of Indians, accustomed to read English, who must have their news in English, and who do not like to resort to Anglo-Indian journals from sentimental reasons. The "Chronicle" supplies a standing need of these. Even without editorial comments, the "Chronicle" can serve a useful purpose. But we are confident that its present disability will be of a short duration only. Such a drastic restriction upon the freedom of the press cannot be tolerated; and from the nature of

(Continued in Column 4.)

AFGHANISTAN AND ARMISTICE.

AMIR'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 2.

The following press communique has been issued by the Foreign Office:—A letter dated May 28th from Amir Amanulla addressed to the Viceroy asking for cessation of hostilities has been received in Peshawar and its arrival in Simla is awaited. Attached to it is a certified copy of the order issued by the Amir to the Commander of Afghan Eastern Army (and presumably also to other commanders) which runs as follows:—

"May it be known to our exalted and dignified brother Dost Muhammad Khan, civil and military Naib Salar, eastern side. According to information received by us in these days from the exalted Goverament of India, it appears that fighting has taken place between troops of two sides owing to some misunderstanding. You should suspend hostilities until the door of discussion and communication is opened. As we had no intention of fighting with this old friend of ours and were obliged to take defensive measures, now that he is also desirous of peace, we order and command you to keep back your regular troops, Mujahidin, and Ghazis, for whom we are liable to be responsible, with your masterly efforts and wait further orders. You should, however, keep in view defensive and offensive preparations. If the result of the discussion between your sublime Goverament and the illustrious British Government is conclusion of peace or otherwise I shall inform you. That is to say, you should suspend action until further orders. Dated May 27th 1919. Amir Amanulla."

VICTORIOUS ADVICE OF CHITRALIS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KAFFIRS REVOLT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)
SIMLA, June 1.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on June 1st:—Tribal Lashkars continue to assemble in Waziristan, but except in the case of certain points, which we voluntarily abandoned, all British posts remain intact. The enemy, immediately they come in contact with resistance, take another valley or road. The Afghans have a certain number of nine pounders, but Thal, which had been subjected to bombardment for some days, reports that the shells, although they burst with a loud pop, have very little destructive effect. The exact purpose of the Afghans in leaving our garrisons behind is not very clear. There can, of course, be no question of their getting to Kohat or Bannu. In the meanwhile, our concentrations are proceeding rapidly. What is expected is that immediately our troops now being rushed to the scene, come in conflict with the Afghans, the latter will retire, and the Waziris will then fall upon them. One explanation of the faint-hearted nature of the attacks upon our posts in Kurram, is that the tribesmen have no desire to risk losses. All that they want is to entice the Afghans further and further into their country. It is not known what effect the reports from Aswar and Kaffiristan are having upon the Amir. The Afghan troops have fled from Birkot before the victorious advance of the Chitralis.

The revolt of Kaffirs too is full of significance. These people, who were idol-worshippers of a strange kind and were forcibly converted to Islam, revolted twenty years ago. The rebellion was so savagely crushed by Amir Abdurrahman that Lord Elgin, the then Viceroy, remonstrated, but without effect. So many Kaffirs were put to death, and so many sold as slaves in Turkestan, that it was thought that the remnant would never again dare to defy the Amir of Afghanistan. That they should have now done so is an evidence of how the Amir's authority in North and North-Western Afghanistan is decaying.

A COUP-DE-MAIN.

Although the residents of Peshawar are now very humble, the people of Utmanzai, a village twenty miles from Peshawar, have been attempting intrigues of a dangerous kind. The Chief Commissioner, accordingly concerted punitive measures against them with the military authorities. The village was surrounded by cavalry at dawn on Friday. It is reported that when the villagers saw the grim circle of horsemen round them, some squealed like rabbits and ran from one point of the circle to another, some shut themselves in their houses, others covered their heads with blankets and lay down like corpses. All the agitators were arrested, and a heavy collective fine upon the village was announced by the Deputy Commissioner. This affair has caused a great stir in the districts. The secrecy with which the cavalry were brought up from Mardan and Risalpur, and the fact that not a single wanted man escaped capture, has deeply impressed all the surrounding villages, and it is believed that no more residents of Peshawar District will intrigue with the enemy.

DEATH OF BENGAL LEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 2.

Death took place at Giridih of Babu Monoronjon Guha Thakurta. He was an Eastern Bengal Leader, and took prominent part in the Bengal Partition agitation and Swadeshi movement. He, with nine other Bengal leaders, was deported in 1909 by the Government of Lord Minto.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNREST:

A NEW POLICY REQUIRED.

The Industrial Unrest, which to-day is the most pressing and complex domestic concern of the Government and the nation, is no phenomenon arising out of the war or the conditions created by the war; but a permanent feature of our present industrial system, which fluctuates in intensity and gravity according to changing industrial and political conditions, says Mr. Arthur Henderson, the well-known Labour leader, writing in the "Contemporary Review." It is the result of an ever-present insurgent spirit, which has been described as the 'spirit of divine discontent," and which is in essence a moral struggle to attain to that complete development and fullness of human life which is the right of all, but the actual attainment of few.

It is a mistaken conception to regard industrial unrest as concerned solely with material or economic ends: a struggle for selfish economic advantages and improvements for their own sake: a national sore which can be totally eliminated or remedied by the periodical grant of an increase of wages, reduction of hours, improvement of working conditions. It is quite true that in the past this spirit has been temporarily alleviated or quietened by such concessions, and the workers diverted by palliatives from their ultimate purpose of securing radical changes in the industrial system; but always in the long run the result has been an inevitable resumption of the struggle. The idea that Labour is "out only for what it can get" is a false understanding of the deeper meaning of industrial unrest, which has in the past been both short-sighted and dangerous, and which, if indulged in the more difficult conditions of the present, may lead to national disaster.

The workers of all lands are profoundly dissatisfied with their lot: they are in moral antagonism to the circumstances and conditions which limit and circumscribe their physical, mental, and spiritual development. No longer content to remain a raw product, a mere cog in a dividend-producing and unsympathetic machine of industry, the worker aspires to become a finished article—a cultured, clean-living, contented being. Neither to live in order to produce, nor to produce in order to live, is a just and ideal conception of the function of the human individual. The workers sense of values, his outlook on life, and his recognition of the power concentrated in the hands of the organised producers of and contributors to national wealth, have been radically changed as a result of the stress and strain of the war. Having fought and worked against political oppression abroad, he is now determined to reject an equally unacceptable economic and industrial oppression at home. International freedom and security are valueless to him, without their counterparts of personal freedom and industrial security.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, industrial unrest was a very serious factor in national life, and threatened to involve the country in a grave crisis. Indeed, I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that only the peril of war in which the country was involved, sufficed to postpone the danger which then confronted us. During the period of world conflict Labour, though it manifested a disposition to avoid industrial dislocations and stoppages, chafed under its grievances. The pressure of imperative war industry, with its inevitable or avoidable restrictions, hardships, and disappointments, together with vexatious administrative delays and blunders, which in less serious national circumstances might of themselves have caused a general conflagration, aggravated the spirit of discontent to such an extent that observers closely connected with Labour realised that immediately the restraints imposed by the common concern for national interest and national welfare were removed by the conclusion of hostilities, the floodgates of industrial revolt would be flung open. Only a real spirit of forbearance on the part of the workers generally, and a true recognition of the primary needs of the commonweal in circumstances of war, saved the nation from industrial dislocations which would have been disastrous in their consequences.

Even so, in certain localities the feeling created by real or imaginary grievances became so acute that not even the fact that the nation was engaged in a life-or-death struggle was sufficient to deter the men from making immediate spasmodic manifestations in order to demonstrate to the public the unjust impositions to which they were being subjected by unscrupulous profiteers, who were taking advantage of the nation's preoccupation in the prosecution of the war to amass large fortunes at the expense of the toilers. It is not difficult to understand the resentment aroused by such selfish action when it is borne in mind that the workmen, fully sensible to the national danger, had voluntarily agreed to the suspension of many of their hardly won workshop customs, practices and rights, in order that the nation might the more rapidly, easily and effectually be organised for victory. This was no empty or worthless sacrifice, but one of real and substantial value, for it entailed severe restrictions, hardships, and concessions, which in peace conditions Labour would not willingly have accepted; and as a result Labour was shorn of much of its strength in its dealing with organised capital. The Government had given a pledge that at the end of the war these suspended customs would be completely restored; but a feeling spread abroad that the employers intended to do all in their power to render the redemption of this pledge difficult if not impossible. Moreover, the workers lost confidence in the Government, who were regarded as lukewarm in their attitude toward the restoration of trade union customs. In addition to these causes of unrest, there were social and political factors which contributed in greater or less measure to an aggravation of the unsettlement, especially the high cost of living, the administration of the Military Service Acts and the Munitions of War Acts, the lack of housing accommodation in large industrial centres, and physical fatigue due to long working hours, Sunday labour, and the absence of holidays. The result of these primary and contributory causes of industrial unrest was the dangerous state of affairs which existed in 1917, and which caused the Prime Minister in July to appoint a Commission "to enquire into and report upon Industrial Unrest, and to make recommendations to the Government at the earliest practicable date."

PROFITEERING

In circles which are usually hostile to Labour the workers had been accused of a lack of patriotism, of a desire to obtain selfish advantages without regard to the national interest; of attempting to use the national danger in order to extort increases of wages. It was commonly stated that never had Labour been so highly remunerated; never were wages so good. What were the findings of the Commission? The Commission for the North East area stated: "It is no doubt true that in some industries wages have risen to such an extent as largely to compensate for the increased cost of living, but there are workers whose wages have been raised very slightly, if at all, and some whose earnings have actually diminished, and on those the high food prices have borne heavily. Joined to the actual sense of hardship there is undoubtedly a deep-seated conviction in the minds of the working classes that the prices of food have risen, not only through scarcity, but as the result of manipulation of prices by unscrupulous producers and traders, who, it is alleged, owing to the lack of courageous action on the part of the Government, have succeeded in making fabulous profits at the expense of the consumers" (who are largely workers). The subsequent action of the Government in the matter of the control and regulation of food supplies and food distribution was an official admission of the justice of the workers' grievance, which might not have been even partially remedied had not the workers, by means of industrial unrest, compelled the Government to cease their policy of immobility and indifference.

The measures taken by the Government, acting on the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, served to allay for the time being the feeling of unrest which had become so pronounced throughout the country, but they did not eradicate that unrest from industry. They served the immediate purposes of the Government, in so far as they secured a sufficient measure of industrial harmony to enable the war to be prosecuted to victory. But beneath the apparently smooth and untroubled surface lay a controlled and restrained discontent.

Such was the state of affairs among the workmen at the signing of the Armistice, which was followed by the demobilisation of workers who had been for a while soldiers on military service and war workers at home, and the general cessation of industrial war activities. Much depended on the plans of the Government to meet demobilisation, both military and industrial, social reconstruction and industrial reorganisation, and before many weeks had passed it became apparent that the Government previsions were seriously inadequate to meet the pressing needs of the occasion. Demobilisation blunders both in the Army and among the war workers at home followed in rapid succession, and a dangerous situation soon developed into the present industrial crisis. The workers became more determined than ever to effect urgent improvements and changes, and in some cases preparations were made to achiere these ends by means of national strikes, if it were found to be impossible to secure them by pacific means.

It may not be out of place to make a brief reference to the unfortunate electoral methods of the Coalition and their inevitable results at the recent General Election, having regard to their effect on the present serious industrial situation. The Prime Minister, in his anxiety to maintain and consolidate his position and to prevent the return of a strong Labour Party to Parliament, attacked its candidates by political misrepresentation which largely contributed to the result that instead of securing the return of 140 members to which its total vote entitled it, the Party rose from thirty-six members only to sixty-two members. At a time of such impending labour troubles, when the importance of political action, as against direct action or the policy of striking, to ventilate economic grievances and to effect industrial changes, could hardly be over-emphasised, the Party candidates were deliberately accused of being representatives of the most destrictive and unconstitutional element in either politics or industry. And to-day a large number of the election "Bolshevists" are among those people to whom the Prime Minister has appealed to promote and strengthen the spirit of conciliation and reason which is vital to a pacific settlement of the industrial problem. The under-representation of Labour in Parliament may safely be recorded as a chief political factor contributing to the industrial trouble.

To-day we are faced with the existence of unrest more widespread and deep-scated than ever before in the history of industrial England. In every branch of industry, in every part of the economy, we are on the verge of industrial revolt. That a new policy is needed must be obvious. During the war the workers were assured on numerous occasions, both by representatives of the Government and by leading employers of labour, that a return to the unsatisfactory pre-war conditions was unthinkable; and they were led to expect with the return of peace a higher standard of life, more agreeable working conditions, and a larger place in industry. The plea was made generally for industrial harmony and friendly co-operation between Capital and Labour, in order to permit of industrial readjustments by peaceful means rather than by strife. So far there is little evidence that either the Government or the employers have formulated any definite comprehensive policy, and Labour feels the desire is to subject it to further long-suffering and inaction.

DEMAND FOR NATIONALISATION.

There is a growing demand for the nationalisation of vital industries and public services, and for the retention and extension of control of essential industries and services that cannot be nationalised immediately. Side by side with this is an increasing demand for the workers themselves to take a larger share in the control of industry. They are determined to resist efforts aiming at the establishment of monopolies, and to secure a more equitable apportionment of the results of industry. The proposals of the Whitley Committee are a partial recognition, but they do not satisfy the claim to an equal and democratic partnership in industry.

The claim of the workers to a higher standard of life and leisure finds expression in the almost universal demand for a substantial reduction in working hours This reduction is undoubtedly necessary in the interests of the health and efficiency of the workmen. Experience during the war of long working hours, overtime and Sunday work, and the general curtailment of holidays, showed that the efficiency of the worker was reduced and his health impaired. This question of reduction of hours is perhaps the most general cause of the present unrest.

Other immediate and special causes are to be found in high food prices, wages, war profiteering, unemployment, present and prospective, inadequacy of housing accommodation, unsatisfactory and unhealthy social conditions, non-recognition of certain trade unions, lack of confidence in existing machinery for dealing with industrial differences, largely due to administrative delays during the war, and numerous minor grievances which if not promptly dealt with and redressed might assume large proportions and take a prominent place in contributing to and encouraging unrest in the future.

It is difficult to estimate the far-reaching effects of the unrest if it be allowed to contisue and develop so as to become no longer controllable by the workers' accredited leaders. For the chief danger lies not in industrial unrest which is definitely organised and controlled and wisely guided and directed by recognised leaders, but in unconstitutional action manifesting itself in sporadic local efforts add without any fixed purpose or definite policy. It is the difference between recognised trade union action and industrial anarchy. Industrial unrest to-day is real and serious, and does not admit of either burking or delay or insincerity. It calls for clear and comprehensive remedies, not for clever expedients or temporary palliatives.

In considering causes from the standpoint of remedies, they may roughly be divided into two categories: (1) temporary or local causes which arise from the operation of the existing industrial system and can be settled by immediate treatment within the general framework of the system; and (2) basic causes whose solution is only to be found in a drastic alteration of the structure of capitalist industry.

The policy pursued in the past for dealing with temporary causes of unrest has proved to be unsatisfactory and inadequate. The negative policy of ignoring industrial differences and potential causes of discontent until the workers "down tool" or threaten an immediate stoppage of work is dangerous to the national interests and fatal to industrial confidence and harmony. A positive policy is required. Any claim or demand or complaint put forward by a section of work-people ought to receive prompt attention, and it is the duty of the Government of the day to see that no body of employers or employers' organisation adopts an attitude of delay or indifference towards the workers' demands. The Government endeavour to anticipate industrial unrest by removing or causing to be removed all legitimate grievances without delay.

Existing machinery for conciliation and negotiation has frequently been used not to expedite but to delay the settlement of differences referred for decision, and this practice must cease if the workers are to retain any confidence in the value of such machinery. In the past employers have been able to avoid the payment of large sums in wages as the result of indefensible delay in negotiation and arbitration, and in order to render this policy of calculated delay non-effective, awards and agreements should be made retrospective to the date of the original official application. In addition to a speeding up and extension of machinery for negotiation in the various trades or industries, it is of great importance that some new permanent machinery of a national character with advisory powers, representative of the employers' organisations and trade unions, should be established without delay in order to exercise a salutary and pacific influence on industry and to advise the Government as to the necessary steps to be taken with a view to the prompt and satisfactory settlement of industrial differences. Such machinery might take the form of a large National Conference composed of an equal number of employers' representatives and trade union representatives, covering the whole of industry on the broadest possible basis and elected in such a democratic manner as to ensure the confidence of the mass of the workers. This Conference should elect a Standing Council or Commission equally representative of the trade unions and the employers' organisation, each section to elect its own delegates to the Council in such a manner as to ensure representations for all groups of industries. Such a body should meet frequently and carefully watch the trend of events in industry and make recommendations, either to the Government as to official action, or to the National Conference as to joint or separate action, with a view to promoting industrial peace by a proper settlement of questions or disputes which may threaten to lead to unrest or stoppages of work. The Minister of Labour for the time being should be President of the National Conference, and he should have the right to appoint the Chairman of the Standing Council or Commission. Though the functions of such machinery would be purely advisory, it would nevertheless be able to exert a strong moral influence in the settlement of industrial troubles.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

A prolific cause of unrest is unemployment and the fear of unemployment, and in considerig this problem, it is necessary to take a much wider view than has been customary hitherto. The inability of all workers to secure full employment is linked up with such questions as under-consumption, the employment of women and of child labour, and the insecurity of tenure of the workers. It is highly desirable that a commission should be set up immediately to make a close and comprehensive investigation into the causes primary and contributory, and to make recommendations as to the steps which ought to be taken with a view to limiting if not altogether removing this evil of unemployment, and especially as to the measures to be adopted in order to stimulate home consumption.

In the meantime, in order properly to deal with existing unemployment and underemployment, a non-contributory scheme of maintenance allowances covering all workers should be instituted without delay, and should be administered as far as possible directly through the trade unions. Such maintenance allowance should be sufficient to guarantee to the unemployed or underemployed worker a minimum standard of comfort.

A national minimum wage should be established in order to secure to all workers a reasonable general standard of living. Pending the enactment of a minimum wage, the present wages of the workers should be safeguarded by the extended operation of the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act.

House of labour must be reduced. A minimum eight-hours working day or a forty-eight-hours week should be fixed. This legal maximum, however, should not prevent the workers in particular industries maintaining any better conditions that may now exist, or securing better conditions in the future by agreement. Systematic overtime should be prohibited; night work and Sunday work where possible should be prohibited, and where unavoidable, should be carefully regulated.

The housing of the people is an urgent problem demanding immediate action on the part of the Government and of local authorities. It is a national responsibility, and the national resources must be utilised to secure the immediate provision of sufficient houses to meet the people's requirements. A general improvement in housing conditions is also imperative in the interest of public health and for the convenience and comfort of the working-class households.

The question of profiteering during the war has been a factor in aggravating unrest, and the Government should institute Royal Commissions, half the membership of each to be nominated by organised Labour, to elicit and elucidate all the facts regarding war profiteering in each industry. This is of vital importance, in view of the enormous war debt which will have to be met by taxation, and it will be necessary to devise a plan whereby the burden of taxation will fall in proportion to ability to pay.

Much trouble arises from the non-recognition or the qualified recognition of many trade unions. All trade unions and federations or associations of trade unions which are recognised by the Labour movement must be fully and frankly recognised by the State, by local authorities, and by employers and employers' organisations. This recognition of trade unions must be the basis of all negotiations between employers and workmen.

In the past the general basis of national policy has been the maintenance of the existing system of industrial organisation, conducted under private ownership and control for the benefit of a section of the community. A new and comprehensive policy which contemplates and prepares for drastic changes in industrial organisation is now needed. It is not sufficient to attempt to remove temporary causes by conceding particular demands of a limited character, or by slight adjustments of the present system, or by the resort to such expedients as profit-sharing with a view to reinsuring the existing system against the larger demands of Labour. The workers generally repudiate the motive of private profit and the system of capitalist control. Public ownership and democratic control of industry must supersede private ownership and control. We must begin to build up a new system in which the motive of private gain will cease to operate, by nationalising such vital national industries and public services as coal mines, railways, food supply, electric power supply, shipping. It will be impossible to effect a complete change in one step, but a substantial beginning could be made at once, and the system of public control, which has been resorted to with good results during the war, should be retained and extended to cover all vital industries and services which cannot be nationalised immediately. The system of ownership by municipal and local authorities should also be developed.

The inauguration on a substantial scale of the system of public ownership and the extension of the system of public control should be accompanied by a full recognition of the claim of the workers to an equal interest in the management of the various industries and a larger measure of control over the working conditions which affct them.

A REAL EFFORT NEEDED.

Finally, it must be stated that whatever remedies are adopted with a view to allaying the causes of the present unrest, they will fail to effect more than a temporary settlement unless a real effort is made in the direction of substituting the interests of the community as a whole for the interests of individuals. The motive of public service and public welfare should be the keystone of our industrial system, but this cannot be accomplished so long as industry continues to be run under private ownership for private gain. The war has changed old values and created new standards, and to-day the worker in industry refuses to regard himself or to be regarded as the instrument of his employer. During the war he was a national unit, contributing to the common effort and sacrifice; and he desires to continue, in peace conditions, the servant only of the community as a whole. This is one of the reasons why the question of public ownership and democratic control has become a principal demand, especially amongst the miners, railwaymen, and transport workers. To bring about industrial peace, we must begin at once to build a new industrial structure, not in the interest of capital, but in the interest of the community. This will involve tremendous changes, and the need to-day is for a new industrial policy which will carry the nation safely through the drastic alterations which the workers are demanding. National interest demands increased national output. This does not depend upon long hours and unsatisfactory conditions of employment. It does certainly depend largely on securing increased confidence between all who are concerned in the success of industry. It is essential, therefore, that the causes of the general unrest should be examined and solutions adequate to the needs of the case speedily applied if we are to remain a powerful unit in world development.

IRISH PRESS CENSOR.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on May 1st, Mr. Samuels (Attorney-General for Ireland) informed Mr. MacVeagh (I. N. Down, South) that Major Brain Cooper had been appointed Press Censor in Ireland in succession to Lord Decies.

Mr. Devlin (I. N. Falls) asked what qualifications Major Cooper possessed for the office.

Mr. Samuels—Major Cooper served with the 5th Connaught Rangers; he is the author of a book on the work of the 10th Irish Division; he was subsequently Press Censor at Salonika; and for nearly two years he was in the Press Section of the War Office.

Mr. MacVeagh—Was he ever in Zululand? (Laughter.)

Mr. Devlin—Can the right hon. gentleman tell us what additional experience Major Cooper has had beyond acting as Censor at Salonika, and whether his services as Censor there were of such a high quality as to make him a good administrator in Ireland?

Mr. MacVeagh—Can the right hon. gentleman tell us why a new Censor has been appointed in Ireland when an English Censor was abolished on the same day?

The Deputy Speaker—The right. hon. gentleman must have notice of that question.

Mr. MacVeagh—He could not answer it even if he had notice. (Laughter.)

In connection with the above debate the following letter appears in the "Westminster Gazette":—

Sir,—I observe that the Irish Censorship has been retained; are folk generally aware of the farce which attended the operations of the late Censor?

Last year Messrs. Maunsel, of Dublin, published two pamphlets which attracted considerable attention in the House of Commons and elsewhere—one, entitled "A Handbook for Rebels: a Guide to Successful Defiance on the British Government"; the other, "The Complete Guide to Anarchy by Members of the War Cabinet and Their Friends." Both contained extracts from the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Carson, and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who "were afterwards honoured and rewarded by the Government they defied." Strange as it may appear, "Passed by Censor" appears on the wrapper of each. As a natural consequence, the pamphlets were placed on sale, but the police subsequently raided the shops in Ireland which contained them, as well as the offices of the publishers.

Having in view the contents of the pamphlets, I am not altogether surprised at the action of the police: but what value are we to attach to a censorship which is thus set at naught by the Government that is responsible for its action—and what is to be thought of that Government when it is remembered that the pamphlets seized contain nothing but extracts from the speeches of its leading members?—Yours obediently.

JAMES BRITTEN.

41, Boston Road, Brentford, May, 1.

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

REPLACES

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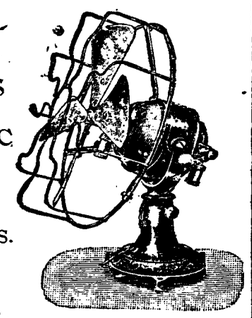

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Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

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Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

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PEQ. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

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RADIUM WATCH.

Nickel open-face, 18 size gold gilt ¼ plate keyless, winding mechanism, tempered steel hair spring, jewelled pallets, bold white enamel dial, radium minute and hour hands. Guaranteed for 3 years, reduced price Rs. 12-8-0. Same, Silver Wrist Watch, Rs. 14. Nickel Wrist Watch. Rs. 12.

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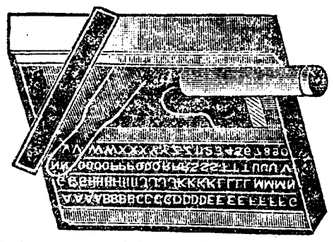

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To meet the increasing demand for high grade Fountain Pen strong, durable and reliable at a low cost we have placed on the market our Fountain Pens of many varieties. They are specially suitable for students and officers. Reduced prices No. 1 Rs. 1-12; No. 2 Rs. 2-8; No. 3 Rs. 3-8; No. 4 Rs. 4-8; No. 5 Rs. 5-8;

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EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Rs. 1-8 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross. Green Rs 3-4 per gross. Ample discount on

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WITH

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The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

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SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

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A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.

Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Duststorms have occurred in the east Punjab and Hissar reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are clear except at Hissar. Humidity is below normal at Ambala. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except at Allahabad. Day temperature is generally in moderate excess; the maximum ranges from 112deg. F. to 116deg. F.; night temperature is also above the average at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Bikaner. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 120deg. F. yesterday; night temperature is above normal in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in the area of clear skies; night temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal everywhere; night temperature is locally above the average in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Light rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri reports 0.10in., Mormugao 0.16in. and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad; Bijapur has had 0.32in., Sholapur 3.02in., Ahmednagar 0.28in. and Aurangabad 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in excess at Hyderabad; night temperature is in defect at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The area of disturbance in the Arabian Sea appears to have continued to move in some north-westerly direction and it is no longer affecting the Konkan and Malabar coasts. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the east Punjab. Calicut reports 1.12in. and Sholapur 3.02in. High day temperatures continue in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the adjacent districts of Sind and Rajputana, the central parts of the country and on the Madras coast. The sea is moderate or rough generally all along the west coast.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st June, 1919:—

There has been little rain on the west coast of the Peninsula, but indications of an advance of monsoon over the Arabian Sea are more marked this morning. Information from the Bay is incomplete. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim, Assam, Bengal and Malabar and local in the Bombay Deccan and west Hyderabad, while a few falls are reported from the Konkan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui one inch; Tavoy tow; Dhubri one; Chittagong, Burdwan three-quarters; Berhampore, Mymensingh, Bogra one; Dinajpur one and a half; Gulbarga one.

Maximum temperature is appreciably above normal in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, Rajputana and the central parts of the country, many stations reporting readings of over one hundred and ten degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 2nd of June, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92	68	21	0	0	0
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	90	58	51	0	0	—0.06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	118	98	36	3	0	—0
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	115	80	27	33	0	—0.02
Hissar	114	95	52	0.12	0.12	+0.10
Ambala	116	81	0	22	0	0
Delhi	118	90	26	0	0	—0.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	116	90	9	23	0	0
Mainpuri	116	86	1	22	0	0
Jhansi	115	82	0	16	0	0
Cawnpore	113	89	0	42	0	—0.04
Allahabad	111	86	6	57	0	0
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119	84	2	40	0	0
Karachi	89	78	2	0	84	0	—0.01
Ajmer	109	74	7	0	0	0
Jaipur	109	84	4	30	0	0
Kotah	115	89	2	20	0	—0.03
Mount Abu	85	67	4	77	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	103	68	1	77	0	0
Dwarka	91	82	7	76	0	—0.04
Veraval	86	78	2	85	0	—0.07
Rajkot	1 5	84	0	68	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	101	68	2	65	0	—0.10
Surat	96	68	1	80	0.03	0.03	—0.08
Ahmedabad	108	68	3	58	0	0
Deesa	108	68	5	60	0	0
Neemuch	109	73	8	54	0	0
Indore	106	72	9	58	0	—0.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	111	82	9	26	0	0
Seonee	111	76	5	22	0	0
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	109	83	1	57	0	—0.03
Akola	111	84	7	35	0	—0.16
Amraoti	109	6	4	5	43	0	—0.15
Nagpur	11	79	9	45	0	—0.19
Chanda	113	78	0	29	0	—0.10
Raipur	110	83	6	22	0	—0.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91	83	0	75	..	0	—0.28
Ratnagiri	90	77	9	79	0.10	0.20	—0.18
Marmugao	92	6	..	86	0.16	0.23	—0.59
Karwar	90	79	0	87	0.11	0.13	—1.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106	77	5	56	..	0	—0.19
Ahmednagar	99	71	4	74	0.28	0.76	+0.53
Poona	95	74	8	72	..	0.28	+0.10
Sholapur	100	76	5	78	0.03	3.02	3.41	+3.19
Bijapur	96	73	9	77	0.34	0.32	+0.04
Belgaum	87	69	3	80	..	0	—0.38
Aurangabad	97	67	1	0	80	0.11	0.32	+0.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	106	80	4	39	—	0.02	—0.27
Hyderabad	106	77	5	67	—	0	—0.19
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89	76	6	83	0.16	0.41	—1.01
Calicut	87	78	8	83	1.12	1.14	+0.03
Cochin	88	77	8	4	79	0.02	0.16	—1.26
Colombo	86	9	1	7	83	—	0	—0.70
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	110	5	6	6	7	50	..	0	—0.17
Bellary	100	5	7	6	4	68	..	0	—0.16
Cuddapah	103	4	7	9	3	61	..	0	—0.10
Madras	103	8	7	4	0	..	..	0	—0.12
Bangalore	86	3	6	7	72	..	..	0	—0.32
Coimbatore	94	5	7	6	8	..	..	0	—0.12
Trichinopoly	102	8	8	2	3	57	..	0	—0.13
Negapatam	108	6	8	6	0	76	0.05	0.05	—0.68

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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Manager.

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No carburetor,—No Pre-Heating,—Works on any oil,—Simplest and the Best.

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No turning
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Takes ordinary salt and ice.
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One filling of ice freezes two fillings of cream.
Freezes cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes and keeps hard for eight hours without refilling. Cold does not escape as with cheap Freezers. Price of Improved model 24-8

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Rs. 7/8 & 12/8, Superior 19/- & 20/-

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Rs. 7/12 & 15/- per Dozen. Thick Stuff Rs. 9/- & 18 - per Dozen.

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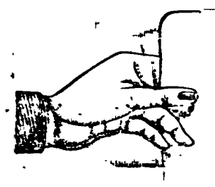

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